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IN THE EARLY THIRTIES THERE WAS resistance to private relief campaigns which were supposed to ease the pressure on government for decent relief appropriations. Much of the support of these campaigns was on the same basis. Presumably most of the unemployed preferred an operating soup kitchen or commissary to nothing at all.

Similar disagreement can be anticipated regarding the new program of Colorado's medical profession, described, beginning on page 331, by Charles Swart, writing under the title, "Revolutionary Doctors."

All-or-nothing proponents of state medicine will perhaps exhibit little enthusiasm. Opponents will recognize that smartest defense of physicians favoring private practice lies in the improvement of services by individual doctors and by the profession's elevation of practices which make private medicine vulnerable. Presumably, most Coloradoans will welcome the immediate improvement in health and medical services.

LAST SPRING DURING THE SAN FRANcisco meetings of the National Conference of Social Work, Emmett R. Gahn, chairman of the New York State Youth Commission, was a panel participant in a discussion on state efforts to prevent delinquency. Tucked away among his remarks on the efforts of the commission was an intriguing reference to a joint project with the schools. The idea that sociologists, social workers, and educationists could work together on a preventive program rooted in the public schools appealed to us. Our inquiries about the project put us in touch with J. Gordon Crowe, the commission's education director, who has, in his own words, "bottle fed the baby from birth." Mr. Crowe gives (see page 335) the story of the project to date.

About Our Authors

TO A VOLUNTEER REPORTER, WE ARE indebted for the first hand account of the UN-sponsored Latin American seminar ("Meeting at Medellin," page 338) held last August. A former Chicago social worker, Mrs. Hazel Grant has lived for the past five years in Colombia. She writes us that she has been "greatly interested in the growing awareness . . . in Latin American countries, of a need for better programs in the various fields of social welfare," and that, to her mind, the seminar came "at exactly the right time to crystallize developing ideas into concrete action."

FROM A SMALL UP-STATE NEW YORK town and from the "blighted" area of a big urban center come two stories of concerted citizen effort for self-help. Under the topic "Communities In Action" (see page 341), Ellen D. Mattinson, field representative for the New York State Citizens Council, tells how the roots of a community life are growing from "doubtful soil," and Julian L. Greifer, executive director of a Philadelphia neighborhood center, describes how a group of slum-dwellers bridged what he calls "the chasm that separates the citizen of a large metropolitan city and his government."

IT IS THROUGH TRAINING AND TREATment that palsied children—of which there are 200,000 in this country—can hope for a chance of normal mental development and better muscular control, says Frances Westgate Butterfield, of New York City's Department of Education. The pictures on pages 344-345 show something of a special program in which the board is now participating in behalf of these children who too often must "endure an ignorant public's scorn or even an unsympathetic family's shame."

COMING UP IN THE JANUARY *Survey Graphic:* two pointed articles on an issue before the new Congress which concerns every citizen—universal military training. Alonzo Myers, professor of education, New York University, writes against it and Dean Earl Reed Silvers, Rutgers University, writes for it.

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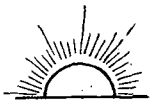

All over the world

Without fanfare, without banners

Social Workers everywhere

work steadily toward the

PEACE,

UNDERSTANDING,

and HUMAN HOPE

symbolized in a celebration a few days each year

Survey Midmonthly

wishes all of them

A Merry Christmas

A Happy New Year

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VOL. LXXXIII NO. 12

SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

DECEMBER 1947

Revolutionary Doctors

Wide action against tradition in economic and social aspects of medicine in Colorado is reviewed by CHARLES M. SWART.

Colorado doctors, in the past year, have gone through the awakening experience of seeing themselves as others see them. The result has been a common sense, self-improvement program which will bring better health and medical service to the people of their state. Automatically, of course, it will add credit, leadership, and security to their profession.

These plans, adopted in the Seventy-seventh Annual Session of the Colorado State Medical Society last September, have been receiving both enthusiastic applause and keen scrutiny from state and county medical societies throughout the country. In fact, present indications are that Colorado's action may lead a nationwide movement to abandon the archaic concepts of sociology and economics to which the medical profession has been accused of clinging.

If such a movement does materialize, the society's 1947 Denver meeting will have marked the opening of a new era. In terms of significant mile-stones in medical progress, it will be rivaled only by the meeting in Philadelphia in 1847 when the founding of the American Medical Association cleared the way for the advance of scientific medicine out of the wilderness of confusion.

A Denver newspaper columnist commented on one part of the results of the society's annual session under the headline: "COLORADO DOCS BLAZE A TRAIL." The trail that the doctors of Colorado are blazing has become news of national interest overnight.

It all began a little over a year ago. Colorado doctors, like physicians all over the country, were seriously concerned about the estrangement of public opinion from the medical profession. Under the leadership of Dr. George A. Unfug of Pueblo as president, major steps had been taken to reorganize and revitalize the state society. As his administration came to a close in September 1946, the House of Delegates authorized a major increase in membership dues and stipulated that for a minimum of five years the additional income was to go toward the financing of a "public relations program."

The board of trustees, charged with the responsibility of administering the increased dues for public relations, decided that the first thing to do was to secure professional assistance in analyzing their problems and devising solutions. The comprehensive report developed by Raymond Rich and his associates was based largely on convincing and confounding evidence of what the people of Colorado thought of the medical profession. The report, presented to the board in June 1947, embodied twenty-five major recommendations for improving public relations together with many detailed examples of how the society should proceed.

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The public relations study and report discussed in this article were prepared by Raymond T. Rich and Thomas J. Needham of Raymond Rich & William Cherin Associates, New York City. This firm has provided public relations counsel and research services exclusively for national and local organizations operating in the public interest.

Mr. Swart, a senior associate of the firm, had no part in the preparation of the Colorado report, but he has been training the medical society's public service staff and initiating the public service program through the society's committees.

Strong Medicine

The document contained frank statements and some strong medicine for the cure of the profession's ills. Nevertheless, it was printed without deletions together with annotations as to the actions and recommendations of the board. A copy was mailed to each member of the society. Throughout the summer, special meetings of county societies were held in which the doctors discussed matters face to face with the men who had made the study. For more than six weeks before the Annual Session of the House of Delegates, a weekly bulletin composed entirely of letters of comment both for and against the provisions of the report was mailed to every member in the state

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By the time the House of Delegates met on the morning of September 17 in Denver, every physician in the state had had an opportunity to examine the report, discuss it in open meeting, and express his opinion in writing to the rest of the membership if he so desired. Probably never before in the history of professional organizations did a representative body meet to vote on issues concerning which its constituency was so well informed. As the meeting got under way, there was no question but that these delegates were thoroughly aware of the opinions of the societies they represented. So the actions taken by the house may be considered to represent, not merely the decisions of a select group of leaders, but the strongly supported opinion of a rank-and-file movement. Therein lie both their significance and their strength.

"Closed Corporation"

The public relations survey had found that the people resented the doctors' "united front," and believed that they were lax in disciplining their own members and either refused to cooperate or did so reluctantly when those outside the profession undertook to do so. There were complaints of overcharging, unnecessary medication or operations, unethical and illegal practices. From these, the people felt there was no redress because the "medical profession was a closed corporation."

The house unanimously agreed to the recommendation that a Board of Supervisors should be set up to take the responsibility for investigating charges and initiating action against offenders when justification was found. Like other state medical societies Colorado had for years provided presumably adequate mechanisms for self-discipline, once a complaint was presented to the society in proper form by an accredited member.

The recommended and created Board of Supervisors, however, is a unique device which serves as an impartial "grand jury" and receives complaints from anyone—patient, relative, community leader, official, or physician. It examines the evidence and determines whether the facts call for disciplinary action. It then determines whether the case shall be presented to the county society of which the offender is a member, to the state board of counselors which has jurisdiction over all ethical matters, or to the state licensing authorities. It may even bring evidence before the public courts. In addition, the board has the continuing responsibility of studying ethical problems and of educating the entire membership on the basis of the knowledge and experience it gains.

Dr. John S. Bouslog, 1947-48 president, will direct program's first year

The board is composed of twelve physicians of outstanding ability and unquestioned integrity. No two men may come from the same local society. No board member may sit on a case involving a member of his own local society. In this way the delegates hope to assure unbiased consideration of the evidence and unnecessary embarrassment for either the accused or the representative on the board.

Dr. George A. Unfug, who, as 1945-46 president, paved the way for change

The present membership is elected for one year by the House of Delegates. A required amendment to the constitution establishing a permanent board will be voted upon in 1948. Thereafter, members will be elected by the total membership of the society, will serve staggered five-year terms, and will be eligible for no other state office during the term of years for which they have been elected. Thus, the board will be responsible directly to the total membership and the purely politically ambitious doctor will see no advantage in being side-tracked for five years. The need for this "grand jury" procedure is demonstrated by the constant flow of complaints. Every one is being carefully investigated, even though a number appear to be malicious or from chronic complainers.

The study also had found that the "unpredictability" of medical fees was another sore spot in public reaction to the medical profession. People complained they could not get any satisfactory idea of what doctors were going to charge. When they received a bill, they had no idea what items went into it. When they inquired around to find out whether the charges were high, low, or average, they came up against a blank wall. Even those with money enough to pay for the best of medical care were dissatisfied because they couldn't learn whether their doctor was charging a reasonable fee for services rendered or "all the traffic would bear."

Thus another recommendation, adopted unanimously by the house, provides that each county society establish fee schedules based on the thinking and experience of all the doctors in their community and that these schedules be published at the earliest practicable date so that the public would have some authentic measuring stick upon which to judge anticipated or actual doctor bills. Although "minimum" fee schedules were recommended in the original report, discussion in the two-month series of conferences with medical societies indicated that "average" fee schedules were both more acceptable to the profession and more meaningful to the public.

This move did not imply that a uniform fee would be charged for an appendix operation throughout the county or the state. No attempt is made in the schedule to tell any physician how much or how little he might charge nor to guarantee to any patient

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what his doctor's bill would be. The fee schedules are intended only as a general indication of what doctors charge for specific services. Departure from the average, up or down, will remain a matter of negotiation between the individual physician and patient.

Pre-payment Plan

The study had revealed that the public was not altogether satisfied with the state medical society's pre-payment medical care plan, known as the Colorado Medical Service. The plan covered only surgical care. The total bill was considered paid only if the patient's income fell within certain brackets scaled according to the size of the family. The people thought these income brackets were unrealistically low in view of present wage rates and mounting living costs.

Those holding membership in the plan who made more than the income limit were subject to additional charges at the discretion of their surgeons. There were complaints that a few physicians were overcharging in such cases, even where policy holders' incomes were only slightly above the limit. Evidence was also found that benefits and limitations of the pre-payment plan were not being fully explained to prospects, so that patients frequently thought that services were included in the insurance when they were not.

It was recommended that medical service, as well as surgical service, be added to the coverage. Before the house met to consider the report, however, the board of the Colorado Medical Service had presented a plan to include medical care in their policies. This the house approved unanimously. The report also recommended that a careful study be made to determine whether income limits could be raised and benefits increased on a sound actuarial basis. The house referred this recommendation to officials of the plan with instructions to work it out as soon as possible.

The problem of overcharging by a few physician offenders and the problem of overselling of policies, however, required more drastic action. The recommendation from the study was that a special committee be set up to advise the Colorado Medical Service; to serve as a permanent regulatory body by investigating all complaints of overcharging and disciplining those found guilty.

Dr. A. C. Sudan, this year's president; Drs. Ella Mead and Florence Sabin, 1947 winners of society's merit awards; Dr. Bradford Murphey, board chairman

When the house met, the society's Committee on Medical Economics, which had been concerned mainly with prepaid medical care, had prepared a report recommending its own dissolution and the formation of a new committee to deal with these broader problems. The new committee was to be concerned with the society's official pre-payment plan and with any other health and medical care plan operating in the state. Responsibility for modifying and regulating selling methods was included. The house unanimously adopted this recommendation.

Civic Leadership

Another major public relations problem which plagued the medical profession in Colorado, as elsewhere, was that the doctors did not carry their share of civic responsibility and had even lost their position of leadership and initiative in health and medical care problems. Colorado, like any other state, has numerous conditions which threaten the health of its people. Yet voluntary efforts to change these conditions have been left to laymen and non-medical organizations. Although the public should naturally look to medical men for leadership and advice in such matters, people had come to turn to non-medical sources.

The report recommended that the society immediately cooperate with established lay leadership in identifying the health and medical care problems, drawing up plans for their solution, and providing the medical direction necessary to effect such plans. Further, it was recommended that each county society should also identify the problems in its own community, assign a priority to each problem according to the order of its importance, and appoint committees to tackle the most urgent ones. State committees would assist by providing advice and material to local committees and by coordinating and disseminating the information received from the counties.

Even before the house considered and approved these recommendations, important developments were under way. Dr. A. C. Sudan of Kremmling, Colorado, who as president during 1946-47 had nurtured the new public relations program into being, had chosen his committees well. Even the oldest Colorado doctor could not remember a year when so much had been accomplished in the public interest.

For instance, the recommendation that the medical profession team up with non-medical leaders to improve the health and protect the welfare of the public already had been tried, demonstrated, and found good. During the legislative session last winter in Colorado, the Public Policy Committee of the society had joined forces with a citizens committee headed by Dr. Florence R. Sabin, eminent physician and scientist, whose retirement to her home in Colorado gave opportunity for a new career as public crusader.

Through an elaborate system of physician "home-town" contacts with legislators and key citizens, the Public Policy Committee supported a ten-point legislative program for the im-

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provement of public health services in Colorado, which came to be known as the Sabin laws. Eight of the ten passed the legislature and are now in effect. During that session, no medical or health bill opposed by the society passed either house. Colorado had laid the foundation for the slogan which later was to echo through the State Medical Society's House of Delegates: "Make Colorado FIRST in Health."

But if the experience of accomplishment in the public interest was bright, the proposals of what was yet to come were dazzling. The House of Delegates unanimously adopted the following committee proposals:

1. Establishment of a state-wide program of service for the physically handicapped to provide for non-military victims the same sort of rehabilitative care offered to veterans;
2. Establishment of an endowed, non-profit, private neuro-psychiatric institute in Denver with adequate facilities for up-to-date treatment and resident training of nurses and internes;
3. Revision and improvement of the whole field of neuro-psychiatric care in the state;
4. Creation in Denver of a child guidance center supported by contributions;
5. A six-point program to promote the improvement of industrial health laws and services, giving special consideration to smaller and more widely dispersed industries;
6. A seven-point program for the improvement of rural health, with emphasis on the extension of prepaid medical care to rural communities, the improvement of medical facilities and the formation of county health councils;
7. Assumption of medical society leadership in the health education of all students in the state—from elementary grades to postgraduate courses;
8. Authorization of the society's board of trustees to investigate and, with the help of the non-medical leadership, to draw up plans for financing the above projects.

Disease Detection Centers

Another problem which the survey had emphasized was the inability of the average layman in Colorado to find the *right* physician for his particular problem. The report proposed a statewide network of general disease detection centers, operated by the medical societies for the purpose of offering the public an opportunity for early detection of ills and referral to an appropriate physician for treatment.

The house modified this proposal to permit component societies to set up referral centers, with the provision that the centers be operated under the close supervision of the state medical society. No statewide network, however, was undertaken. At the time the house acted, one county society already was in the process of forming a committee to consider the creation of such a center and to work out detailed plans for its operation.

Free Competition

The public relations report also had dealt with internal relations. Beneath the placid surface of the pool of medicine's organized unity, strong undercurrents of dissatisfaction were discovered. In the report with members of the component societies, this finding was underscored again and again. Younger physicians, especially those returning from military service, were frequently bitter about the way their elders conducted medical affairs. Their blunt statements, unusual if not unique in medical society meetings, jolted the complacency of many an older doctor.

Special resentment stemmed from policies about hospital privileges. Many well qualified physicians, they maintained, were denied the right to send their patients to a hospital because they were not members of the staff. New applications were merely received and filed because the present staff was full or because membership on specialty boards was required.

As the house opened its annual session, Dr. Bradford S. Murphey, chairman of the board, hit hard at this crucial abuse. Declaring that it is the duty of the state society to protect *all* members from unjust exclusion from public and private hospitals, he warned:

> It is hypocritical to talk of "free choice" of doctors as long as any qualified member of our society is denied the right to use our hospitals. "Free enterprise" in the practice of medicine means free "quality competition" between doctors. Neither of these conditions can exist in the face of monopoly on the part of the "chosen few" of the means of medical practice. And in this connection, it might be well for the "chosen few" to remember that monopoly always invites government intervention and ultimately government control.

The house promptly set up a committee to investigate the relationship between hospitals and specialty boards and to effect a more desirable balance between specialist and general practitioner.

These specific examples of action taken by the society indicate the trend that public relations through public service is taking in the medical profession in Colorado. As to the prospects for the future, the incoming president of the society, Dr. John S. Bouslog, Denver, is following through. Two weeks before the house met, he brought his incoming committee chairmen together to instruct them in their duties for the coming year. Already, the committees have developed their plans. He called a meeting in which doctors, news and radio leaders stated frankly what they thought was wrong with medicine, news, and radio respectively—then settled down as a joint committee to solve their mutual problems.

The health and accident insurance men, long at swords points with the medical profession, are appointing a committee to iron out their differences with the profession. A joint committee of physicians, social workers, and businessmen is hard at work on the problem of rehabilitating the physically handicapped. Dr. Bouslog also created an innovation by naming non-medical members to state medical society committees on a basis of expert knowledge in sanitation, communication, transportation or other related fields.

Chairman Murphey at the annual session in September expressed little sympathy for the claim that doctors are "too busy" to take part in civic activities. Other people, equally busy, he pointed out, take part in community programs. Often these are laymen desirous of guidance on health and medical problems, but who, in the absence of doctors, must rely on their own judgment.

"Surely," Dr. Murphey said, "we cannot afford to do less for our communities than our fellow citizens do."

The Colorado State Medical Society membership has accepted his challenge.

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"We Look to the Schools . . ."

J. GORDON CROWE, N. Y. State Youth Commission, discusses the schools' role in the fight to prevent child maladjustment.

The best possible adjustment for every child is the goal of the New York State Youth Commission, which was created in May 1945 as the result of recommendations for practical action to prevent juvenile delinquency, submitted by a committee of interested state officials to Governor Dewey. By law, the commission is charged with responsibility for stimulating more effective use of existing community resources and services; recommending needed new services; encouraging closer cooperation between all community youth serving agencies; and stimulating effective programs for the prevention of delinquency.

The prevention of delinquency and maladjustment of children is a complex matter involving all agencies and aspects of the community. As long as there are undesirable economic and social conditions in our society, there will be some emotional disorders. As long as there are parents who project their emotional problems into the lives of their children, we shall have emotional problems among children.

The first approach to the problem must be in terms of social engineering of a high order, to provide wholesome surroundings and adequate education, mental hygiene, recreation and social welfare services for *all* children. The second is the accurate identification and skilled treatment of the maladjusted *individual* who may be a pre-delinquent. In this second approach the school has the opportunity to play an important role, because it is a focal spot where early identification of maladjustment can be made. The purpose of this article is to deal explicitly with the ways in which our schools can use this opportunity, thereby contributing greatly to the preventive aspect of this very serious community problem.

What is Adjustment?

Clinicians agree that the adjustment of the child depends upon the degree to which he is able to satisfy two needs: first, to be loved by an understanding parent or parent substitute; and second, to experience success through participation in worthwhile group and creative activities.

When maladjustment results from frustration in the child's attempt to meet these needs, untoward behavior follows — behavior which sometimes falls within a legal concept of juvenile delinquency.

Clinical methods now make possible the recognition of maladjusted persons and the prediction of certain behavior tendencies. It is not too important that the clinic cannot guarantee what kind of untoward behavior will grow out of a specific maladjustment. Such persons need help whether the prognosis is delinquency and crime, alcoholism, insanity, or some undetermined disturbance.

Obviously, it is impossible to make provision for a clinical examination or a casework evaluation of every child's adjustment in home, church, or community agency. But the school does offer the opportunity for periodic screening of *all* children to select those showing early signs of maladjustment. Because it is the only agency which meets virtually all children under conditions where mass screening is possible, there is a growing insistence by agencies and organizations that the schools assume this responsibility.

Drawings by Harmon

In past years, the school has always evaluated academic achievement, and in recent years has provided for periodic check on the pupils' physical status. Only a few exceptional schools, however, have seriously considered their pupils' personality adjustment. Even in such schools the device commonly used has been a teacher's check list of symptoms—a device which research has shown to be an unreliable measure of personality adjustment, since it is so dependent on the judgment of one person.

An Objective Device

To meet the need for an objective mass screening device which could be administered in the classroom, the Youth Commission psychologists developed a technique based on Carl R. Roger's study in Columbus, Ohio, schools. It was given the somewhat overwhelming name of "Multiple Criteria Survey Technique for the Evaluation of Child Adjustment." The dual purpose of the technique was the identification both of maladjusted children for more intensive study, and also of those in danger of maladjustment because of specific educational problems. The data obtained with this technique are used to differentiate the children with which the school alone can cope and those whose problems require the help of psychiatric, psychological, and casework services.

An incidental advantage is that their data tend to focus the teacher's attention upon the child as an individual, thereby reducing the usual concentration upon group academic achievement.

On the basis of criteria which considered deviations in age, I.Q., reading achievement, arithmetic achievement, and the additional items of withdrawn or aggressive behavior, social isolation, truancy, physical defects, an experimental use of this device was made in

The writer wishes to state that this article is based on his personal conclusions and interpretations of the Youth Commission program and policies.

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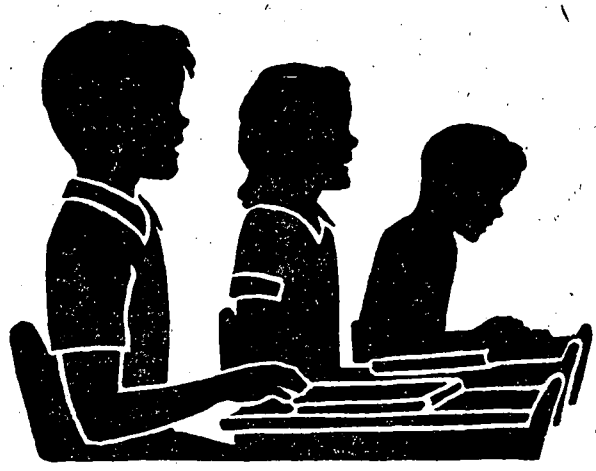
May 1946. Complete data were obtained on 4,520 children from grades three to eight of ten school systems; altogether 5,299 children were tested. One year after the administration of the survey, a study was made of all children from the survey who had been referred to children's courts during the year. Related studies were also made on family disorganization and institutionalized delinquents. Three hundred cases were selected for special investigation by probation officers.



Analyses of all these data indicate the potential effectiveness of the multiple criteria approach. *Even in its initial form, the method classified as maladjusted 63 percent of those children who, one year later, had become delinquent.* Another finding which was of primary concern to the Youth Commission was the indication that an additional 13 percent were inappropriately classified in school although deviations in school classification were not noted within a range of three years on age, four years on reading and arithmetic adjustment, and thirty points on I.Q. The need for further refinements was demonstrated by this initial study, but it is reasonable to anticipate that further experimentation which takes into account additional information about the child and his family will make possible the selection of an even higher percentage of pre-delinquents.

An incidental advantage is that this compiled information can provide the teacher with a comprehensive picture of the adjustment and educational problems of his entire class; and furnish an administrator with a corresponding analysis of the whole school or system. The importance of the study lies in the evidence produced that the school—the one community agency with the opportunity to do a total screening job—has a technique which enables it to use this opportunity for the common welfare. Thus it sheds another bit of light on how delinquency and other neurotic behavior may be dealt with on a preventive basis.

Grim Picture

As one turns from the school as a central case finding resource to a consideration of its effectiveness as community service agency providing wholesome surroundings and adequate education, the picture is more grim. The school is second only to the home in the development of serious maladjustment. Dr. H. W. Williams, superintendent of the New York Training School for Boys at Warwick, illustrated this by the statement that: "A great deal of effort in the training schools must be devoted to repairing the damage resulting from unsuccessful, ineffective, or in some instances pernicious public school contacts. With very few exceptions children in the training schools have developed hostility toward school, toward teachers, and toward the culture which these are supposed to represent."

The Youth Commission staff has made recent studies in all three of the New York state training schools. It found that, at the time of their commitment, more than 70 percent of the inmates deviated seriously on two or more of the school classification criteria. The initial Youth Commission survey data, which represent occurrence of these deviations in a large sampling of the total population, had shown that 18.4 percent of these school children deviated seriously on age, 25 percent on I.Q., 27.5 percent on reading, and 15 percent on arithmetic. Each of these factors was found to have a definite relationship to maladjustment —the most significant of these being "over-agedness." An average of 46 percent of the over-age pupils were maladjusted, with a range from 35 percent maladjusted at one year of retardation, to 60 percent at five years.

Second in importance among the areas in which the public school, by its neglect of adequate individualization of instruction, contributes to maladjustments, is reading. Dr. Williams reported that 80 percent of the boys committed to Warwick in 1943 were retarded in reading. This "shocker" was corroborated by a recent study at the boys school at Industry, N. Y., which found that nearly all boys with an I.Q. below 90 were extremely retarded in reading, and that nearly 70 percent of those with I.Q. above 90 were at least one year retarded.

According to the Youth Commission survey, 27.5 percent of the total population were found to be deviating seriously in reading achievement, but certainly this figure does not tell the complete story. For in numerous instances a range of eight years in reading ability was found in the classroom. And another important factor which has received less attention in the literature is that of arithmetic retardation. With respect to expected levels of achievement for their chronological ages, about 87 percent of the children at the three training schools were retarded in arithmetic. In one training school approximately 97 percent of the boys were retarded in this respect.

Similarly, in the training schools it was found that about 48 percent of the institutionalized delinquents had I.Q.'s below 90, as compared with 20 percent in the commission study. The dull normal population contributes disproportionately to the ranks of the delinquents. Although this disproportion will probably always exist, the evidence shows that school programs designed for the individual can alleviate much of the antisocial behavior among the mentally retarded.

Underlying Causes

Many factors contribute to the harm done to pupils. Classes are too large. Facilities and supplies are inadequate. Many teachers are uninformed about the psychology of child development, and may even be inadequately trained in the subject matter which they teach. Specialized guidance services are lacking in elementary schools. Some school administrators are undemocratic and inefficient and resist progressive ideas.

It is obvious, of course, that the children now in school may have become adults before the underlying causes are removed—shortage of funds and scarcity of highly trained teachers, psychiatrists, psychologists, and visiting teachers. However, we dare not continue a do-little policy. That schools can be improved even now by more intelligent and efficient use of available resources, has been amply proven.

One obvious and essential need is

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closer relationship between the home and the school. The development of the child should be a joint project of the parent and teacher. Too frequently, the parent is not aware of this relationship and the teacher makes no pretense of becoming acquainted with the home conditions. In one village we submitted a check list for the purpose of discovering teacher knowledge of family disorganization. There were fourteen different factors to be checked and three columns for checking, headed *Evidence, No Evidence,* and *Don't Know.* We were appalled to find that the majority of sheets came back with all items checked *Don't Know,* even though many of the teachers indicated they had known the individual families four, five, and six years.

A Program for Now

The commission staff proposes a six point program by which the schools may fulfill their important role in communities' programs for the adjustment of children:

1. It seems obvious that before it can participate successfully on a community basis, the school must get its own house in order. A logical first step is the creation of joint teacher-supervisor committees equipped with authority to probe every phase of the school program and with assurance that action will be taken upon recommendations. It is also desirable, concurrently, to encourage general participation in carefully organized discussion groups or training courses on mental hygiene and child development.

2. The schools should assume increased responsibility for knowing parents and helping them gain understanding of how children develop and how behavior patterns are formed. This should be done on an individual family basis, through the organization of classroom mothers' study groups, and through leadership at PTA meetings, club groups, church organizations, and special workshops.

3. In the elementary schools an effort should be made to evaluate, carefully and periodically, the adjustment status of every child. The Youth Commission survey technique will be one effective means of making this evaluation. The initial use of this device indicated some revisions which will make it even more effective. The necessary further research will require most of the next year and the materials will not be generally available until September 1, 1948. This is an advantage, however, because experience has shown that the survey is successful to the degree that teachers and administrators are prepared to follow through. The schools which want to make the survey next fall could well use this year for in-service training.

4. The school should use all of its resources in assisting those showing indications of maladjustment. Important steps include: reclassifying with respect to chronological age; providing specialized programs for the dull normal group; improving reading and arithmetic instruction; and giving necessary remedial help in these subjects.

5. Children in junior and senior high schools need more guidance of the personal adjustment variety, more provisions for the non-college type, and more meaningful education for living —including a general work experience program. These needs have been stated so frequently that they have become clichés, but our failure to meet them is adding daily to the ranks of delinquent youth and preventing many from finding a satisfying existence.

6. A broad program of adult education is an effective means of insuring community acceptance of necessary changes in the traditional school organization. No school system can be much better or worse than its community, at any given time, wants it to be. What the community wants depends largely on what the community knows.

In New York State, assistance for the development of this total program may be obtained in various ways. One city board of education is operating a complete child guidance clinic as a Youth Commission project with 50 percent state reimbursement. The boards of supervisors of two counties have appropriated funds for similar clinics to serve all of the counties' schools and communities. Youth bureaus in three cities have secured state funds for visiting teacher service to the schools, and one of these also provides a remedial reading specialist. Several smaller schools have cooperated in the employment of itinerant specialists.

Adult education funds for several of these developments may be obtained through the State Education Department. The State Department of Mental Hygiene has increased the number of its child guidance clinics and can now render better service for the more serious cases. Increasing use is being made of specialists from the numerous teachers colleges and universities. And in some instances, teachers are being freed for study and increased work with individual pupils by being relieved of routine clerical work and other extraneous responsibilities.

For the Future

From our experience, we believe the school must be responsible for mass screening to identify pre-delinquents; intelligent and systematic referrals for treatment; the kind of individualized education program that will keep classroom frustrations at a minimum; much greater emphasis upon mental health and personal guidance; and the major community effort in realistic parent education. We envision a *future* community program built upon interagency rapport and a unanimous desire to help the child, irrespective of individual agency considerations or ambitions.

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Harmon

Meeting at Medellin

HAZEL S. GRANT

A report on a United Nations sponsored seminar for hard-pressed health and welfare workers in Latin America.

In a beautiful colonial house at Medellin, Colombia, the home of Father Enrique Uribe, a beloved, progressive social welfare leader, delegates from thirteen Latin American countries attended, last August, the first inter-American seminar on social welfare problems. The flower-filled patios of the old house, the tropical garden-like surroundings of Medellin itself, lent an atmosphere of vacation gaiety. But these delegates and observers were not there for a vacation. Their intense interest in the lectures and round tables, their heated discussions at meals and mid-seminar *tintos* showed them to be an inquiring, intelligent group determined to learn all they could about how to improve the welfare program of their own countries.

Mutual Problems

Sponsored by the United Nations, which paid the expenses of the twenty-five official delegates, this three-week session was intended to give the countries of Latin America a chance to discuss their mutual problems under the guidance of skilled leaders. The plan represented an experiment on the part of UN in carrying out its advisory functions in the field of social welfare, a job which it inherited from the defunct UNRRA early this year. Most of the money earmarked for this program was, with good reason, used for Europe. In the attempt to decide the most economical use of the $100,000 left for Latin America, the proposal to hold the seminars was made by Dr. Diego Mejia, Colombian delegate to UN. The results of the experiment would seem to indicate that UN has discovered a remarkable tool for the achievement of its ends.

The delegates, and a number of observers who attended at their own expense, altogether represented thirteen countries of Central and South America: Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicarágua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

All of these countries are facing extremely difficult social welfare problems. Great masses of the population live in conditions of extreme want. Wages in general are low; illiteracy rates are high; child labor is cruelly exploited; ignorance and superstition are rampant. On the other hand, the agencies and institutions which have grown up to take care of some of the more pressing needs are generally poorly financed, poorly administered, and lacking in coordination.

As one of the delegates put it: "We in Latin America are groping about in a world which has moved ahead too rapidly for us. Our social welfare programs have grown up without planning and we now find them totally inadequate. But lacking the necessary experience, we are still unsure about how to correct them. We must learn everything we can about the programs of other countries and acquire the wisdom to adapt the best features of those programs to the particular needs of our own countries."

For Example

An example of a more or less typical situation is Colombia, the country in which the seminar was held, since it is more advanced in the field of social welfare than some countries, more retarded than others.

In the field of public health, the Colombian government has developed a strong, nationwide program. The *Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica,* a dependency of the Colombian Ministry of Public Health, which works in cooperation with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs of the United States Department of State, has been a leading factor in the development of this program. Assistance has been given to municipalities in the construction of water purification and sewerage systems, antimalarial projects have been carried out, public health clinics have been set up in strategic locations, studies have been made of the extent and methods of treatment of certain endemic diseases, and a good government-supported school of nursing has been created.

So far as social legislation is concerned, Colombia is considered to be fairly advanced as compared with some of its neighbors. The laws of the

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country require that employers provide their employes with medical care, vacations with pay, and termination compensation. Stimulated in part by these laws, certain industries, notably the large Bavaria brewery in Bogota and certain of the textile plants in the Medellin region, have set up welfare services for their employes.

With regard to other public welfare services, there is no coordinated national program. Each department (state) in the country has its own independent program. Generally the administration of this program is turned over to a semiofficial body of citizens *(Junta de Beneficencia)* which runs lotteries to raise funds for its various projects. These projects, consisting mainly of public hospitals and institutions for dependent children, the aged, the handicapped, the mentally subnormal and the mentally ill, are in turn directed by other private groups, usually religious orders, with funds from the *Junta de Beneficiencia.* Few trained social workers are employed.

In addition to the state programs, the larger cities also have municipal departments of social welfare. With few exceptions, these operate with pitifully small staffs and very inadequate funds. However, there seems to be more desire for improvement and experimentation on the part of these small municipal agencies than on the part of the older, church-dominated, state-supported institutions. In Bogota, for instance, there is a municipal child protection agency which is maintaining the highest possible standards in the face of totally inadequate funds. There has also been an effort to establish a good juvenile court and to staff it with trained workers.

Colombia has almost no private social agencies as we know them in the United States, though in certain parts of the country there are active Red Cross chapters which have developed spotty welfare services.

There is a growing demand in Colombia for trained social workers in the various programs mentioned above. But the facilities for training those workers are still very inadequate and the educational standards are low. Of the three presently existing schools of social work, two are less than three years old. None of them requires even the equivalent of a high school education for entrance. Together they turn out an annual total of some twenty or thirty trained workers. There simply are not enough social workers to meet the recognized need for them.

Though this description of Colombia's situation may be said to be fairly typical of the countries represented at the seminar, there was no dearth of individual problems brought up for discussion. For one thing, a wide variety of occupations and interests was represented by these delegates. Public health physicians, nurses, social security experts, labor department officials, teachers and directors of schools of social work, and workers in social agencies—all brought particular needs and interests to the meetings, and somehow time was found to discuss all the major problems brought up.

Leadership

The seminar was conducted under the able direction of Madame Leo de Bray of Belgium. Now a social affairs officer of UN, Madame de Bray drew on her many years of experience in the field to conduct classes on social work in connection with delinquency and the courts. Delegates were inspired, too, by the wit and wisdom of Walter Pettit of the New York School of Social Work, who acted as presiding officer and led discussions on the development of schools of social work and standards for training workers. Conferences on the principles of social work were conducted by Felicidad Catala, professor of social work in the University of Puerto Rico. Child welfare problems were discussed by Leontine Young of the New York School of Social Work faculty. Maurice Stark, a member of UN's International Labor Organization, outlined plans for social insurance; Eulalia Guzman of Mexico conducted a course on rural welfare problems; and Dr. Hernan Romero, director of the University of Chile's school of public health, led discussions on health problems.

What was accomplished by these three weeks of discussion and free exchange of problems? The most tangible outgrowth will probably come as a result of the overwhelming realization of the need for adequate schools of social work.

During the discussions on methods for setting up such schools, the type of personnel needed, and educational standards required, the delegates hung on the words of the lecturers. Their intelligent and penetrating questions showed clearly that they had grasped the main points firmly and were thinking in terms of fitting those principles into their own local situations. The "Conclusions" drawn up by a committee of the delegates at the end of the seminar included a comprehensive and detailed description of minimum standards for schools of social work. Delegates were vocal about their firm intention of doing everything possible to convince their people of the necessity for good schools of social work.

"I think my government will be willing to appropriate the necessary funds if we can present a well organized plan for the establishment of a school of social work," said one. "To date we have not known just what it was that we needed in this field. The seminar has helped me to define this need, and I think that I can now present a plan which will be accepted."

The delegates and observers almost swamped the seminar leaders with requests for information about good schools of social work in the countries which are more highly developed in the training field. Most of them expressed the desire both to bring in specialists from other countries in order to assist in setting up schools, and also to send people from their own countries to schools in the exterior in order to bring back new and advanced ideas.

For the Individual—

The feeling of the group was permeated by a conviction that the developing social welfare programs needed more emphasis on the individual problems of those with whom they were working. "We have been treating people statistically," said a public health physician, "thinking of them as cases of tuberculosis or of venereal disease, and so on. We have not emphasized sufficiently the importance of the individual, the fact that each of the persons with whom we are dealing may have problems other than that of the particular disease in question."

And one of the observers, a student of social work, remarked: "The seminar has emphasized for me the necessity for treating clients as independent human beings. Too often we have confused social work with charity. With the best of intentions we have been hurting our clients more than we have been helping them. We have tried to mold people to our own ideas of what they should or should not be. We have made demands of them in return for favors granted, instead of allowing them freedom to make their own decisions and thus eventually to develop from a state of need to a state

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of greater independence."

And finally, the realization of a community of interest between nations may possibly be of greatest importance to the ultimate goals of UN. The spirit of comradeship manifested by the delegates demonstrated that social welfare is a field of interest regarding which there are no differences of opinion on nationality lines. Each delegate showed intense interest in the problems being faced by those of other countries.

The seminar presented a concrete goal toward which all, some more advanced, some just beginning, could work with the knowledge that whatever was done in his own country would eventually benefit all.

"I sometimes feel very much alone in my efforts to interpret what our school stands for," said a director of a newly established school of social service. "It has done a great deal to boost my morale to learn that others, in other countries, are facing the same problems. I was beginning to doubt some of my own convictions in the face of opposition and apathy. But now I do not doubt them any more."

Others said the discussions of the delegates from neighboring countries had given them ideas of programs to push and pitfalls to avoid. Without exception, the delegates said that there must be more such conferences, and most placed particular emphasis on the benefits they had derived from a realization of the existence of a highly important field of interest common to all nations represented.

No Boundaries

One of the delegates put it this way: "Social welfare cannot be confined to the boundaries of a particular country. It is a field in which we are eager to know what other countries are doing and in which we are willing to give and take aid where it is needed. In the broad field of social welfare we find no national jealousies. Whatever mild rivalries may exist are beneficial since they stimulate endeavor. The most valuable thing which I carry away from this seminar is a feeling of fellowship and of common aims with persons from many countries."

It is to be sincerely hoped that UN, having given this initial impetus, will establish a yearly conference program, with a corollary program of interchange of students and teachers. Through a scholarship program, students might be enabled to study in schools of social work in other countries in order to bring back the wisdom gained by broader contacts. A program of exchange of professors would aid greatly in the establishment of good schools of social work and assist in a better understanding of local problems among the nations.

There is a limit to what individual delegates, no matter how fired by enthusiasm, can do by themselves toward putting into concrete action the standards and goals set forth by a single seminar. But repeated meetings of this nature and a constant interchange of persons and ideas between the countries can keep the fires of interest burning and do much toward creating a more unified hemisphere.

To Unity

. . . It is by working together to conserve and foster life in their communities, by cooperating with others, that people rise to common views, common purposes, and common plans. The ideal of wholeness, the cherishing of values to be obtained through unity, and the art of coordinated thinking must furnish the spiritual dynamic to community welfare planning. This is nothing short of a new community view and a new way of life. We can now invent and apply the art of winning men over to unity.

Historically oriented social welfare leaders, conscious of their own and their society's shortcomings, and earnestly living out in their own relationships the spiritual values which make for wholeness and renewal, will assist in the birth of the values of the new age. But if it does not come in their lifetime, they will not despair. Their sense of history and their spiritual purposes will blend into an assurance of immortality through the good men who will come after and continue the good work.

—From a speech by Roy Sorenson at the Territorial Conference of Social Work in Hawaii, April 1947.

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From Doubtful Soil

ELLEN D. MATTINSON, of the N. Y. State Citizens Council, describes a stepchild community's struggles to plan for itself.

She was a determined little person, with black hair piled high to make her look taller, and snapping black eyes, and she didn't agree with the honorable judge at all. She didn't think it was too late to do anything for the three young culprits in the box. She didn't think they'd had their last chance. Tom and Harold and Johnnie had been in and out of trouble, and in and out of Children's Court until the judge was at the end of his patience. He had decided that a session in reform school was the only solution to a bad problem. The boys' parents had thrown up their hands. The kids were impossible. No matter what you did for them it was the same old thing. Always stealing dad's service revolver and shooting. Having fights. Taking money. Cutting each other with knives. Vandalism. All the earmarks and all the familiar symptoms of unhappiness and despair.

But Mrs. N. and her young husband, who doesn't talk very much but backs her to the hilt, asked to have the three boys remanded to the custody of the Pig City Citizens Council. Impressed by their sincerity, the judge agreed. The charge was accepted solemnly, and with a great deal of misgiving, but with all-fired determination to make good. The three boys crawled into the car, temporarily scared and subdued. "O.K., you kids," growled Mr. N., "any trouble out of you little devils and I'll skin you alive." But he knew full well there would be trouble, and plenty of it.

With this courtroom episode we introduce the story of a stepchild community that nobody wanted: a child born out of wartime necessity through governmental emergency housing. Situated in the outskirts of a small central New York State city in an area known as Pig City, it is composed of row on row of ugly wooden units, mile on mile of ugly mud streets, dozens and dozens and dozens of uprooted unhappy youngsters, three hundred and sixty bored and discouraged families. This is the story of a community that no one wanted, nobody cared about, and everyone disowned. It is a story in the finest tradition of do-it-yourself America.

I heard about Pig City when six of its residents came to see me because the president of Neartown Citizens Council had advised them to get in touch with the New York State Citizens Council. "We don't have any police protection, we haven't any fire protection, no one enforces the sanitary code, people park all over the lawns, there's been a stabbing and a hanging, the kids are running wild, the people in Neartown don't like us and think everything would be fine if we'd just go back where we came from. . . ."

The Assets

All right. We took a deep breath and sank our teeth into a very tough problem. "Let's measure our resources," I suggested. "What do we have in Pig City?"

"Well, for one thing, the administrator is a nice guy. He wouldn't exactly be *for* anything, you understand, but he wouldn't be against it, either."

This was an advantage. They couldn't get action, perhaps, but at least he'd go along with any plans for improvement of conditions. There was a group of interested, well qualified young parents—teachers, mechanics, truck drivers, engineers, home makers, athletes. There was a good wage scale, and full employment. The children were in adequate schools scattered throughout Neartown. There was a chance of getting friendly assistance from the Neartown Citizens Council. We mapped out a program, taking first things first.

Police protection seemed essential in an unlighted, high delinquency area. The city disowned the little community; the county hadn't the staff; the federal government said it was the city's, problem; everyone else said, "The federal government built the damned place, let them take care of it." The group visited every police officer and group and station, both city and county, and even saw the state police. Eventually everyone grew tired of being bothered, and a compromise scheme was worked out. Now the air depot police (the units were built to house civilian workers for the air depot) patrol the area every half hour during the early evening, and the city police patrol every hour during the night with a radio car.

✓ Check that one off.

The wooden units are heated by separate small stoves, which are a constant fire hazard. The first fire was not very big, but it destroyed one half of a four-family unit. That was enough to make the city fire department responsive to requests for service, and now one truck responds to call, and a radio car is sent along to determine the need for further equipment. The air depot truck responds to the same call as the city department, and when a small emergency arose shortly after the promise had been made, both trucks were panting and snorting outside the burning edifice in a matter almost of seconds. The Neartown fire chief has given a course in fire fighting to the local volunteers, and they are equipped with extinguishers and buckets similar to those used by air raid wardens during the war.

✓ So check that one off.

The traffic problem and enforcement of the sanitary code were not so difficult. It was all a matter of enlisting the pride of the citizens dwelling in the project, and assuring the administrator that they really wanted to get tough with themselves. Of course it was wintertime, so the lawns couldn't be seen anyway, but even if they could who cared about trying to beautify that dump? Surprisingly enough, plenty of people were concerned, and demonstrated their concern, urging the administrator to set a fine on traffic violators and to have cars towed away from front dooryards at the owners' expense. It needed only two such towing bills to convince the residents that they were better off obeying the will of the majority. Civic pride stopped garbage dumping, too.

✓✓ And there were two more checked off the list.

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The biggest problem, and the most basic one, was that of the children. Working on it from the start, the group found that it took an awful lot of time, and a tremendous amount of energy, and unlimited quantities of love. Hundreds of squirming youngsters showed up for the first free Sunday afternoon movie in the recreation hall of the administration building. They had hoped for a small group of the more amenable youngsters, to make a start on a recreation program, but the enticement of free movies is not to be denied, and every child in the project turned out.

There were organized games, and mass singing, and free candy bars, and hair torn out by the roots. Eventually an announcement could be heard, asking the children to invite their parents to attend a meeting to talk about "more fun for the kids." Thirty parents turned up, became interested, and went out ringing doorbells and talking with neighbors until they had aroused enough interest to start a Cub Scout movement. With much effort the first Den was organized, with more effort a second, and finally there were enough parents interested so that all eligible children who wanted to be Cub Scouts could join the pack. It was a proud day when the Charter was bestowed with much ceremony.

The next step was a Boy Scout troop. Then followed a Girl Scout troop. Along with these went organized recreation and supervised play, directed by two male members of the Citizens Council of Pig City. Every Sunday, free movies are held for all the children, at the expense of several families, and all of the children attend all of the movies. They are supposed to be deprived of the treat if they have been very naughty during the week, but it is surprising how angelic a child can be on Saturday night after behaving like a hellion all week long! The council members are sympathetically disposed, too, remembering the terrible temptations that beset the very, very young.

On the Way

Although the members of the council realize that the struggle for the children is just beginning, and little can be claimed for accomplished fact, they were thrilled to have Judge Abbott, at the convocation of jurists in Albany, commend Pig City as "one place that has cleaned up its own back yard."

Tom, and Harold, and Johnnie, who had been on their way to reform school, have been out of trouble for months now. Tom is an assistant den leader; Harold is a scout with an impressive list of merit badges to his credit; and little Johnnie has finally achieved the acceptance of the "gang" and been admitted as a cub to one of the dens. Pig City knows that the effort to keep truancy at its present minimum, to prevent a recurrence of vandalism, thieving and petty dishonesties of other sorts, to preserve the happiness and order now existing in the community will be a long, never-ending task. But success so far has given the courage to carry on.

The adult residents have joined PTA groups at the schools their youngsters attend and many have joined drama or choral groups in Neartown. Several members belong to boards in the nearby city, and are members of the Neartown Council.

By going outside the confines of their housing area, and joining in the life of the city, the Pig City Council has joined another battle, and is slowly winning it. It is the battle for acceptance by the neighboring city, not only of its white population, but of the Negroes who make up a good proportion of the housing project residents, for here the Negroes and whites have worked together to build a community from doubtful soil. And they have achieved a minor miracle.

In spite of struggles ahead and perplexing problems arising daily, there is a community now in central New York, no longer known as Pig City, where flowers grow in the dooryards, where children are happy and free, where parents join in work and play, and brotherhood and tolerance are building the town of tomorrow today.

Neighbors Meet the Experts

Grass root activities in behalf of city planning, recounted by JULIAN L. GREIFER, Philadelphia Neighborhood Centre.

The removal of areas of blight, the reconversion of crowded neighborhoods into more spacious suburbanlike areas is something the slum dweller desires even more zealously than the housing expert and city planner. What divides him from the experts is not merely semantics or the specialists' vocabulary but the whole chasm that separates the citizen of the large metropolitan city and his government. In short, a large distance has grown up between the people and those who plan for them. Yet plans that are not grounded in grass root needs and do not reflect grass root opinion will take years to find acceptance.

Since the residents of these blighted areas are rarely consulted when city planning is under consideration, it seems to be up to them to take the initiative in bringing their needs and opinions to the attention of the experts. That such action can help bring about a meeting of the ways is borne out by the experience of South Philadelphia's Neighborhood Planning Conference.

News was made in Philadelphia recently when a group of ordinary citizens stepped into the forbidding precincts of the City Planning Commission and made their voices heard on the subject of planning. On August 13, 1947, these citizens of South Philadelphia placed before their City Planning Commission their own idea of a plan for their neighborhood. Armed with facts and charts of their own making, they unfolded plans calling not only for better housing and play areas for their children, but for some very specific improvements which related directly to their own human needs: lights on certain street corners, better traffic routes for safety, certain awnings removed so as to lighten up darkened doorways.

This meeting of South Philadelphia neighbors with their City Planning Commission was the culmination of two years' work on the part of a ven-

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ture known as the Neighborhood Planning Conference. Parent groups to the conference were two established citizen groups—the South Philadelphia Coordinating Council and the Citizens Council on City Planning.

The South Philadelphia group, composed of representatives of social agencies, schools, parent-teacher associations, and of businessmen's leagues, had started in 1943 and 1944 some surveys on housing and recreation. The neighbors should have welcomed any effort that would better their housing and living conditions. South Philadelphia is one of the most blighted housing spots in the country, with more than 80 percent of the dwellings substandard, according to the 1940 U. S. census. Riddled with empty lots and boarded-up condemned houses, with 43 percent "outside plumbing" (a euphemism for outhouses in the back yards), the area is in need of a good, wide, clean sweep. In spite of these discouraging surroundings, the people regarded the coordinating council's activities with indifference.

In the meantime, the city had voted almost a million dollars to design a future Philadelphia. Responsibility for this project was in the hands of the City Planning Commission, created by the City Council in December 1942. Unknown to these slum dwellers, the best experts had been hired and were already at work painting pictures, measuring, blueprinting, and carrying on many other activities which awe and puzzle the average citizen. In December 1946, when the *Evening Bulletin* polled Philadelphians on the subject, 51.8 percent of those interviewed had neither heard nor read of the commission, and only one person in every ten had a substantially correct idea of the commission's activities.

For John Citizen

The South Philadelphia Coordinating Council members felt that something must be done to make John Citizen take a personal interest in his own housing problems — something that would reveal to him the secrets of planning, take him behind the blueprint curtain of the expert so that he could get into action to protect his own interests. They felt, too, that the expert planner should hear the voice of those for whom he planned. They knew that frequently, because he has not understood the matter fully and in time, the ordinary citizen has balked at and fought a scheme that, in the final analysis, would have been beneficial to him.

As a first step, neighborhood organizations were asked to send representatives to a centrally located school to confer on the need for neighborhood improvements. While all of South Philadelphia has a population of about 600,000, the district selected contained a population of about 100,000. At the first meeting 253 persons assembled. After much free discussion, it was voted to form three committees which were to meet biweekly to gather facts on neigborhood needs regarding recreation and community resources, housing and living conditions, transportation, safety, and lighting. Officers were selected and headquarters were designated at a settlement house. The group decided to finance its own activities and thus protect its independence. The two years' effort cost less than $400, which was contributed by the people themselves in pennies and dollars.

Work Begins

The work was begun in earnest when housewives, laboring people, teachers, storekeepers, social workers, and nurses began patrolling the streets to count street lights, record dangerous traffic corners, clock trolley cars, measure play lots. They read up on the best types of playgrounds, learned about play streets, and began ringing door bells to get neighborhood suggestions. Cemeteries in the district were surveyed to determine if they could be converted into playgrounds. One group, including pupils from the Bok Vocational School went to New York to observe the "buffer" play areas set up in that city along the route of the old Second Avenue elevated. Patrolmen of the Thirty-third Precinct counted empty lots and boarded-up houses. The reports submitted showed 102 empty lots, 240 unused floors, 106 boarded-up houses.

What was the best way to put together this information that was piling up? The schools drew up pictures of blocks and streets, illustrating prominently the large number of squares on the chart representing blocks shot through with yawning cavities and boarded-up windows and doors. Neighborhood planning was introduced into the curriculum by the schools of the locality. Elementary schools, junior high schools, and the Bok Vocational School, as well as their parent-teacher organizations, became involved in discussions of recreational and other needs. Children began to diagram their block-by-block requirements.

Photographic projects, essay contests, art and craft devices became a part of the school curriculum, with the young students' own neighborhood as the laboratory. A replica of four square blocks, illustrating graphically the undesirable conditions, was produced by students of the Bok Vocational School. This project was on display at the Better Philadelphia Exhibit. By a device which was designed and executed by these young people, sections of the model disappeared and instead appeared representations of the changes proposed by the committees of the Neighborhood Planning Conference.

Planning became a neighborhood hobby with mother, father, grandma, grandpa, and the children involved. At the end of the first year, when the delegates assembled to receive the committees' reports, interest was high. The charts which covered the walls were used to illustrate the reports submitted. The decision was reached to extend the conference for another year in order to sift the recommendations and to prepare a report for submission to the City Planning Commission in the fall of 1947. It was decided, also, to bring the conference closer to the people by holding block meetings to get true grass root opinion.

The Sounding Off

The second year brought a careful investigation of traffic congestion, with the cooperation of business men's associations and neighbors. Block meetings were called by the residents of the community. Eight such meetings were held. Negroes, Italians, Russians, Jews came and talked freely. One resident, who served as the host, would invite his or her neighbors within one or two blocks to come together and sound off. They did—and in no uncertain terms:

"When it rains it pours more inside than outside."

"I've been scrubbing this sidewalk so much the city should put me on the payroll."

"I need a double guard of my son and son-in-law to walk the street at night, it is so dark."

"What is this slum clearance? What will happen to me while they're putting up new houses?" "Don't worry about it, it won't happen in your lifetime or mine."

"We have lost three children in

(Continued on page 359)

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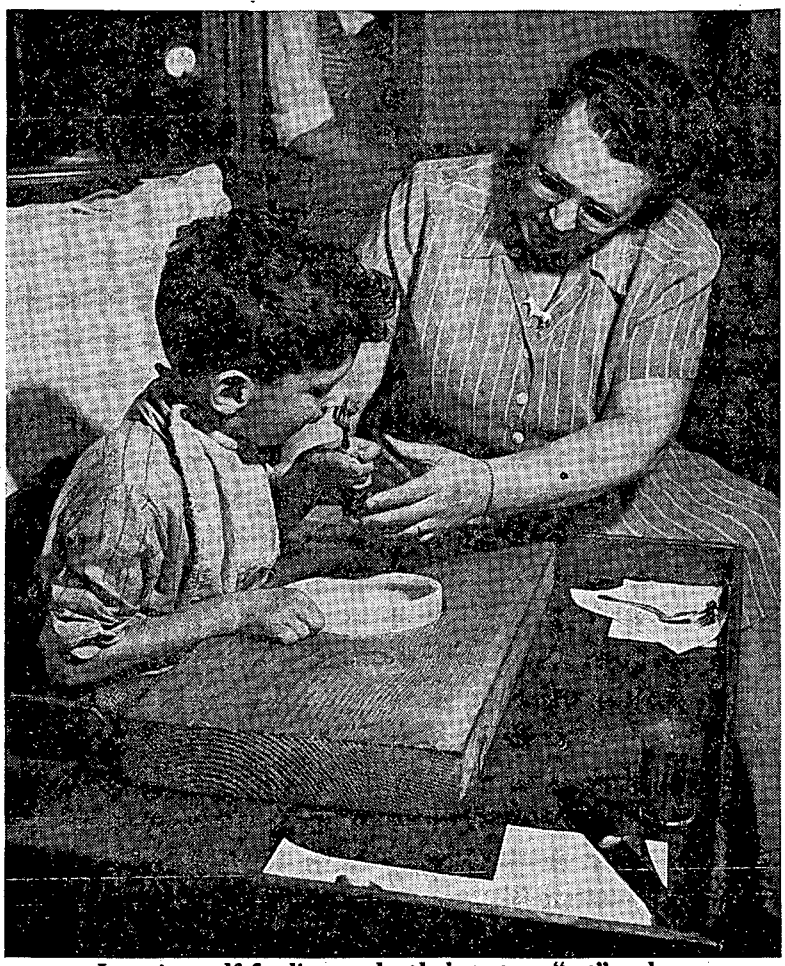

Learning self-feeding: a bowl that stays "sot" reduces discouragement!

Mirror helps by reflecting progress.

These

Society has been slow to recognize the needs of children afflicted with cerebral palsy—though there are at least 200,000 of them in this country now.

Cerebral palsy is caused by injury to the motor control centers of the brain, and may be the result of damage to the brain before, during, or immediately after childbirth; malformation or faulty development of the brain; injury or disease during the early years. It is not inherited.

Among the cerebral palsy group there are three important types: spastic paralysis, which is characterized by contracted, tense muscles; athetosis, shown by involuntary motion; and ataxia, which involves general lack of balance and coordination. Any or all of these may include a speech defect.

Although in many communities there is awareness of these children's need for special training and instruction, only a fraction of the need is being met. California is now developing a comprehensive state-supported program. In other parts of the country, voluntary agencies have taken the initiative by way of special demonstration programs.

From such a special project, sponsored and supported by the New York Service for Orthopedically Handicapped, come the pictures on these two pages. The project, located at the Lower East Side Health Center, is conducted with the cooperation of the New York City Board of Education, the city Department of Health, and the Association for Aid of Crippled Children. The Board of Education also provides home instruction for 140 children and holds special orthopedic classes in public schools for 180 children.

Since cerebral palsy does not shorten the life span, the principle of all special training is to prepare these children for as normal and useful a life as possible.

Affectionate attitude encourages faith and self-respect, while teaching slowly trains unaccustomed brain cells.

Photos from New York Service for Orthopedically Handicapp

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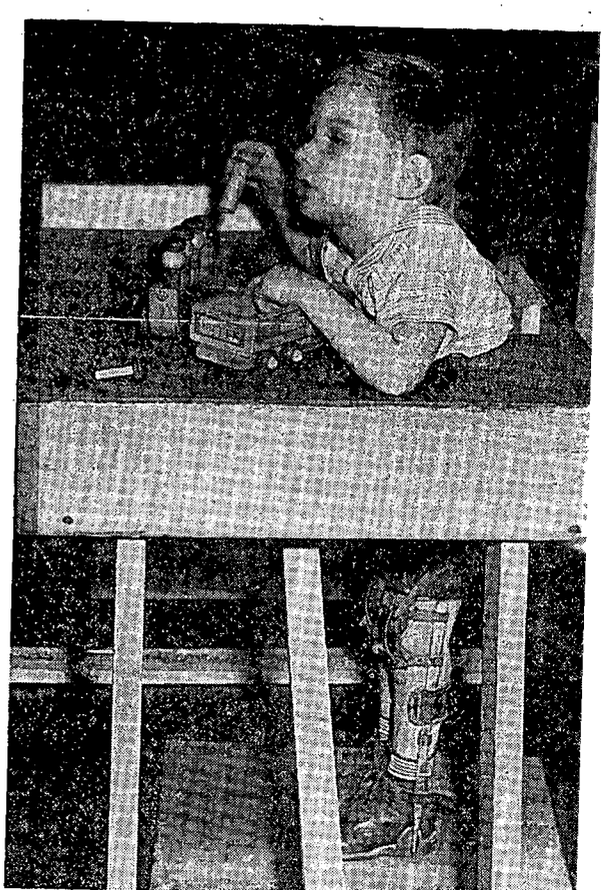
That big moment—the first step.

Finger painting exercises the big muscle of shoulder, while releasing pent-up feelings via creative play.

tizens Can Be Salvaged

Unable to keep up with normal children, these youngsters learn about fun in a group with each other.



"Standing table" aids in gaining sense of balance.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

A Winter's Work

What are the mental health problems involved in world citizenship? How can these problems be attacked? If the unique plan of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene works out, findings and recommendations on these questions from thousands of small study groups from Nanking to New Orleans and from Buenos Aires to Bagdad will be discussed by the International Congress for Mental Health, scheduled to meet next August in London.

Recommendations from the congress will go to UN's World Health Organization and Economic and Social Council, both of which have committed themselves to the advance of world mental health as a means to peace. It is expected that a new organization, a world federation for mental health, will be created at the meeting, and will serve as voluntary adviser to WHO and UNESCO.

Any group of three or more people, particularly those from related professions such as psychiatry, social work, teaching, anthropology or medicine, are invited to work together on specific problems of mental health and methods of attaining a safe and secure world, and to submit their findings to the international committee by March 31. It is urged that the groups be multi-discipline in make-up, to provide for a meeting of minds on all the aspects of mental health. Groups in the United States are being asked to focus on the effect of war on the children of the world. Implied in this, says Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, chairman of the international committee's executive board, is the question, "What do we do to children which leads them as adults to make war, and what can we do about it?"

The most tricky problem in this gigantic enterprise, according to discussants at the recent meetings of the National Committee for Mental Higiene, is how to sift out of the present array of psychiatric knowledge some essentials of mental hygiene applicable and acceptable in widely differing countries.

Here at home, members of different professions often find it difficult if not impossible to communicate their meaning to one another or to agree on a common terminology. Internationally speaking, said Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan, editor of *Psychiatry,* the problem is further complicated by the fact that the psychiatry of each country is rooted in its own sociological, cultural, and ethical concepts. How many scientists, he asked, are ready to generalize their work on a world scale? How many can readily open their minds to scientific study of living where people have quite different standards?

"I say to you," wrote Dr. Sullivan in the August issue of *Psychiatry,* " . . . that this is no time to excuse yourself from paying the debt you and yours owe the social order with some facile verbalism like 'Nothing will come of it; it can't be done.' Begin; and let it be said of you, if there is any more history, that you labored nobly in the measure of man in the twentieth century of the scientific western world."

Detailed information about the study group plan may be secured from Nina Ridenour, executive officer, International Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Investigations

During the depression years, "playing politics with human misery" became a familiar, oft-leveled charge. The current rash of public relief investigations recalls those years with vividness. It is a fairly common pattern for our public welfare departments to be provided with insufficient staff. The consequent overload makes for incomplete investigations and mistakes, which then become "meat" for any opposition.

Since any investigation may be politically motivated, all should be carefully scrutinized from the point of view of sound public welfare policy and philosophy. In this connection, the editors of *Survey Midmonthly* believe social workers and socially minded citizens will welcome the following reprint of a fifteen-point program recommended to New York state and city welfare officials in the press of November 10 by the Family Service Committee of the Community Service Society.

The recommendations cover four phases of public welfare responsibility —rehabilitation, administration, staff, state audit and review—and outline steps which, in the society's opinion, are necessary to "steady improvement in the public welfare task":

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation should be regarded as a fundamental principle as well as an economic goal. All possible means to aid rehabilitation should be fully utilized, such as vocational guidance facilities, specialized employment services, health and housing services.

Public assistance should be particularly concerned with the welfare of the thousands of children among the persons receiving public assistance in this city—our citizens of tomorrow.

Assistance should be adequately based on the budget principle and flexibly adjusted to the cost of living.

The health, education and economic needs of each person should be given as much individual consideration as is permissible under legal limitations.

Clients should be eligible for relief regardless of residence, length of stay, or whatever the cost is ultimately allocated.

Administration: Eligibility for relief should be determined immediately and clearly, and in a way to aid rehabilitation rather than to impair the client's self-respect.

Investigations should be undertaken openly and cooperatively by client and investigator and the confidential relationship should be maintained. (Delinquents and chiselers are a very small proportion of any group of people and should be screened out and dealt with in special ways not applicable to the ordinary recipient of assistance.)

All supplementary social services such as mothers' aides, home economists, and the like, should be integrated within the main service of maintenance and rehabilitation.

Staff: Sufficient professional staff should be available to allow for reasonable case loads. Too heavy case loads will lead to superficial investigation, long delays in the review of active cases, and therefore, to injustice toward the clients as well as serious waste of public funds.

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A supervisory staff sufficient in number, adequately paid, and professionally outstanding should be available to develop competent investigators.

Provision should be made for continuous in-service training of staff members by the supervisory staff.

The intake staff should also consist of trained social workers, since interviewing skill is required if long and costly investigations of those ineligible for assistance are to be avoided.

Case records should at all times be up to date to facilitate review and rehabilitation. A competent clerical staff is necessary to prepare proper case records and to release time of the professional staff for their responsibilities.

State Audit and Review: Continuous supervision and periodic investigation are necessary, but such investigations should be objective, and fair—not restrictive or humilitating.

Investigation of relief costs should always take into consideration the actual cost of living, population trends, employment possibilities within the current labor market, together with any special problems, such as housing shortage or unusual immigration problems for which welfare administration can in no wise be held responsible.

The Citizen's Job

Two years ago, the Women's League, a lay group of the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies, paid a visit to the emergency receiving center of their county child welfare board. There they found forty children living in the kind of overcrowded conditions that, unhappily, could probably be duplicated hundreds of times over the country.

The league's concern over the plight of these children made them refuse to believe, however, that nothing could be done to help. And their experience of the past two years has set them on the road to one goal, writes Mrs. Wilford N. Wright, past president of the league and member of the administrative committee of the council. In an article in the September-October issue of the *Ohio Citizen,* Mrs. Wright states the goal as "an adequately financed, long range program for the neglected and dependent children of our community."

Members of the league started the ball rolling by paying a visit to the county commissioners. Neither interest nor cooperation was forthcoming from the officials at that time, reports Mrs. Wright, but a newspaper account of the league's effort brought a substantial contribution from one civic-minded citizen, and subsequent activity and publicity brought the facts before the public so that more adequate financing for child welfare services in the community became "a self-imposed citizens' job."

Then the league took the initiative in forming a committee of fifteen women, each representing a local women's organization. Together they represented a membership of 80,000. It was this group that made a second trip to the chambers of the county commissioners. Four days later, the Cincinnati newspapers which had been following the league's campaign carefully, announced that "County May Find Money for Abandoned Child Care."

This year, turning from the emergency to the long range program, the committee joined with their commissioners in attempting to secure state funds for child welfare services from the 1947 legislature. The child welfare bill which they favored was "lost" three weeks before adjournment. Mrs. Wright reports that the committee, which has now become a permanent group, will watch with interest to see if the counties are able, with the additional state aid voted during the session, to increase financial support for child welfare programs. In any case, she winds up, the women of the committee "intend to go on fighting for the children the citizens of Cincinnati have discovered."

There is nothing unique about this story. It is not even a success story—yet. But it does hold up to the light a job outline—a job for today's citizen. Here is a place where volunteer time, thought, and energy can help to further and safeguard the social welfare endeavor.

For the Chronically Ill

As communities the country over awaken to their responsibilities in caring for the chronically ill (See *Survey Midmonthly,* November 1947, special section, "Chronic Illness"), the need for comprehensive planning to channel this interest into sound and effective activity is outstanding. To help legislators and interested professions and agencies in planning community programs, a conference committee representing the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, the American Public Welfare Association, and the American Public Health Association, has prepared a joint statement of recommendations on "Planning for the Chronically Ill." The report was released in October in the respective journals of the four associations.

The report emphasizes the need for our basic approach to the whole problem to be one of prevention. This points toward more effective health department programs for controlling communicable diseases such as syphilis; wide expansion of programs in mental health, nutrition, housing, accident prevention, and school health; a further exploration of the periodic health examination of apparently well persons from selected age, sex, geographic, and occupational groups.

Research in prevention and treatment, says the report, must be organized on a much broader scale, particularly in fields of high mortality such as heart disease. In this connection, it suggests that research institutes associated with clinical facilities may well become the basic units of future study, and cites the proposal of the Illinois State Commission on the Care of Chronically Ill Persons for a state-supported university research institute.

A new approach in planning medical care is recommended with major emphasis on early diagnosis and treatment rather than on institutionalizing advanced cases. Barriers to early care—lack of adequate hospital and laboratory facilities in all communities, inability of the patient to pay for care—must be removed, this committee submits.

To provide needed intensive medical care, specially equipped hospital units should be developed "in the very closest relation to teaching centers and general hospitals." For the patient who does not need hospital care and yet cannot return to his home, public and private nursing homes should be provided, under a far more rigorous system of licensure and inspection than is now in force. However, according to the report, "the majority of persons who are chronically ill can best be cared for in home, office, or clinic."

In conclusion, the report stresses the importance of coordinated and compresive planning at all levels, since "the total problem of chronic disease is not a series of separate problems which can be solved one by one, but rather a complex of interrelated problems which require simultaneous solution."

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO write off as a political gesture President Truman's change of heart on price control and rationing. Maybe he still thinks controls are tools of "police states" but top advisers have convinced him that it is either that or "else." He will repeat his request for both in the message now being prepared for the opening of the regular session of Congress.

The charges that he was being entirely political do not stand up in light of the fact that the Flanders committee (a subcommittee of the Joint House-Senate Economic group) made a somewhat similar recommendation in a report submitted prior to the President's address. Senator Flanders (R. Vt.) was not a little irked by Senator Taft's reply that night to the President. He and several of his Republican colleagues took the Ohio senator over the coals for that ill-considered speech, wanting to know if he had spoken as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination or as Republican leader in the Senate and chairman of the joint committee. Senator Millikin (R. Colo.) who presided at the party conference is quoted as having said there was no "roughhouse" at the meeting but the softspoken Flanders is not given to roughhousing. His tactics, however, are equally effective.

◆ ◆ ◆

MOST OF US DON'T NEED THE December 1 report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to tell us that the cost of living is climbing—but the bureau's latest figures affirm the budgetary strain on moderate income families. The over-all increase from mid-August to mid-September was 2.2 percent. The consumers' price index for September was 12.3 percent higher than a year ago, 22.9 percent over June 1946, 66.1 percent over August 1939. Food, clothing, fuel, and rents were all on the spiral.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE SOUTHERN STATES Cooperative has removed the name of Fulton Lewis, Jr., well known broadcaster, from its list of members. The board of directors dismissed Mr. Lewis on the grounds that he had attacked cooperatives in his broadcasts "misinforming and misleading the public concerning Southern States in particular."

Southern States' by-laws provide for the dismissal of members for actions contrary to the best aims and interests of the organization. Mr. Lewis has said that he will carry the fight to the courts on the grounds that the by-laws in question are illegal; that his right to free speech has been violated, and that he was not given a fair hearing by the board.

◆ ◆ ◆

WARNING THAT THE SCHOOL lunch program faces the fight of its life in the coming session of Congress was given representatives of organizations supporting the program at a recent conference in Washington.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D. Mo.) told the conference that the program will be under attack from two groups: those who do not approve in principle, and those who do not want to spend the money. He urged groups and individuals interested in seeing the program continued to waste no time in informing their representatives in Congress of their views.

Also addressing the meeting, Senator Aiken (R. Vt.) agreed with Mr. Cannon that the going would be rough but said that he thought the program could win if sufficiently supported.

The strategy of those opposing school lunches will be to insist upon the return of the programs to the states which, to quote Senator Aiken, will be giving it "relief status."

◆ ◆ ◆

JUST TO KEEP THE RECORD straight the tax reduction program of the Committee on Economic Development, contrary to newspaper reports, does not call for tax cuts in 1948 willynilly. To quote from the CED's press release: "The CED tax reform program calls for two distinct steps; first, tax reduction in 1948 *unless* (italics are ours) inflationary conditions make this unwise; second, subsequent reductions so that when the war influences on the budget are ended, *presumably* (the italics ours again) in the early 1950's, the entire program can be put into effect."

Since the CED's opinions carry weight in Congress it might be well to bear the italics in mind even if CED did not emphasize these particular "ifs." The report did stress the view, however, that 1948 tax policy could not be established definitely until the degree of inflationary pressure could be gauged.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS formally entered as third party in several cases pending before the Supreme Court asking that Washington's restrictive covenants be declared unconstitutional.

Attorney General Clark has told the courts that the convenants are contrary to the fifth and fourteenth amendments and in "violation of the Civil Rights Act."

In his motion he says further, "The U. S. Government believes that these cases present questions of outstanding importance not only because of the . . . constitutional and legal questions involved but also because of the impact which the decisions will have upon the lives and well-being of millions of Americans."

◆ ◆ ◆

THE DECISION IN THE "WHO'S who" case of the National Woman's Party gave the victory to the incumbents. The group of officers headed by Anita Pollitzer remains in control of the historic old house, party headquarters, at First and B streets, NE.

The decision was handed down by Associate Justice James M. Proctor of the District Court and ends (perhaps) a lengthy legal battle between the Pollitzer group and the insurgent fraction known as the "Mayflower" crowd since the so-called "rump" convention was held at that hostelry.

Justice Proctor ruled that the Mayflower convention was illegal and that the officers elected, headed by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, had no right to headquarters' keys.

Rica Schneider

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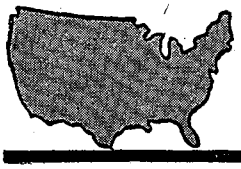

THE COUNTRY OVER

About Children

ADOPTIONS

Last spring the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency reported that less than one third of all adoptive cases in the country were being handled by licensed agencies, the rest by well-meaning but untrained friends or by "baby workers" for profit. Recently several states have moved to throw stronger legal safeguards around all the parties to an adoption (see September *Survey Midmonthly*, page 253). In August, California won its first conviction under a 1945 law which makes it a misdemeanor for any person other than a licensed adoption agency or a child's natural parents to place a child for adoption.

In New York, however, bills which have prohibited the placing of children for profit and which provided for investigation of all adoptive homes, were defeated in the last legislature.

What to do about the grave lacks in the adoptive program in New York City became the theme of an all day conference on adoptions held in November by the city's Spence-Chapin Adoption Service.

In these sessions it was learned that private agencies with their limited facilities and backing are, at present, admittedly unable to cope with more than one third of all adoption cases. As a result, many potentially good adoptive parents are unable to obtain children through agency service, and at the same time well babies are being kept in hospital beds for want of placement. There are less than one half the needed shelter facilities for unmarried mothers in New York City, and no public services are available in the state for handling adoption cases. Nor are there any legal safeguards thrown around the parties to an adoption other than the final adoptive proceedings in Surrogate's Court, which take place, if at all, months or years after the child has been placed in its new home. Yet, as Helen Buttenwieser, an attorney, told the conference, adoptions arranged by well-meaning friends are no more likely to insure the welfare of the adopted child than those handled for money through "baby brokers" on the flourishing "black market."

Participants in this conference were asked to endorse recommendations of the agency's board of directors which called for the establishment of public facilities so that all unmarried mothers and children can receive adequate care. Other recommendations placed on private agencies the responsibility of making clear to city and state officials their inability to cope with the full problem, as well as the responsibility for creating an informed public opinion which might be brought to bear on future planning in this field.

The Law—Justice Justine Wise Polier, of the Children's Court of New York City, pointed to the strange double standard in the placement of children under New York law. Placement of a child for temporary care must be handled by a private agency. The foster home must meet the standards of the board of health, the department of welfare, and the State Department of Social Welfare. However, anyone may place a child for adoption without any responsible investigation of the home or supervisory follow-up, until such time as the family may decide to petition for formal adoption.

At that late date, the court is usually very reluctant to remove a child from a home in which he has become an integral part, except in cases of extreme neglect. Justice Polier urged legislation to provide for the early and adequate inspection and supervision of all adoptive homes, and to outlaw the sale and purchase of babies.

Our Customs—Margaret A. Mead, anthropologist, threw an interesting sidelight on the custom of adoptions in our society. Pointing out that adoption has been customary since earliest times, usually to satisfy some prevailing belief as to the optimum type of family pattern, she stressed the importance of guiding adoptive parents to a full realization of what the child brings to them, as well as the value of the placement to the child.

"Whatever the details of the way in which each people have phrased their use of adoption, its basic purpose has been to put right, by the use of social invention, something which has gone wrong in nature, whether that be a sterile marriage, an illegitimate birth, the wrong proportions between the sexes, or the believed overindulgence of parents towards own children," she said. She cited the cannibalistic Mundugumor of New Guinea, who resort to adoption as a device for providing a son with a sister who can be exchanged later to obtain a wife for the son. Adoption works out best, Miss Mead said, when the child fills a real need on the part of the parents and is not expected to "be grateful" for receiving a home.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

The fact that approximately 100,000 illegitimate children registered each year are stigmatized by their birth certificates has long been a subject of concern to individual and groups interested in child welfare. At present, some states require indication of illegitimacy on the certificate, and others do not permit registration of a surname. Nine states—California, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington—provide for a simplified form of birth certificate which does not indicate illegitimacy.

The Children's Bureau, which has been holding several conferences on the problem, has drawn up recommendations for the adequate recording and safe-guarding of birth records. According to a preliminary announcement by Maud Morlock, social service consultant to the bureau, the recommendations, which will be published as soon as they are in final form, call for the careful but confidential recording of the complete facts on each birth on a certificate.

This document would be made available only to public officials, government or private agencies having a recognized interest in the child, or to the child or his parents or guardians. The bureau recommends preparation of a second birth certificate for identification purposes. This should con-

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tain information necessary to identify the child, pertinent facts about his parentage, except for marital status, and such statistical information as is needed by the health department. For ordinary purposes such as entering school, however, a wallet-sized birth card is recommended, giving only the child's name, sex, date and place of birth, and the number of his birth certificate.

Birth records of illegitimate children should be carefully preserved, according to the bureau, as these are often needed to settle matters of identity, inheritance or adoption. A foundling should be given a name and not recorded by the John Doe device. If no identity can be established, a name should be given the child by the responsible social agency. In all adoption cases, a new birth certificate and birth card should be issued in the name of the adopting parents, and the original sealed by the state registrar.

In presenting these recommendations, Miss Morlock protested against the widespread custom of financing registration of births and deaths by the sale of these lists to commercial concerns, usually at a cent a name. This custom, which in some states has been frozen into law, works a special hardship on unmarried mothers, she pointed out, since the persons compiling these lists have access to all recorded information on births.

RESEARCH

A wide program of research on the needs and problems of children, undertaken where children live rather than in clinics or laboratories, was advocated at a two-day conference on research in child life, held by the Children's Bureau in November in New York.

Seventeen specialists from such allied fields as social work, psychiatry, medicine, and anthropology, attended the meeting to evaluate what is being done to study the child and what needs to be done. They recommended setting up a central clearing house of information on research in the Children's Bureau, so that what is learned about children may be made known, interpreted, and used.

Application of what has been learned in the studies of the past twenty years has helped many children off to a happier, healthier start. At present a variety of studies is under way throughout the country—procedures in adoption, treatment of cardiac conditions and rheumatic fever, and training the handicapped, according to a recent sampling of such studies compiled by the bureau. The work is being done by hospitals, universities, state institutions of child welfare, college departments of psychology. The studies are being financed by private grants and foundations, or by the U. S. Public Health Service. But the total funds spent for research in this area are small by comparison with the hundreds of millions spent for all types of research. Nor is there any central means of correlating what is being done, by whom, and where.

Conference participants agreed that research should be done where children live, in homes and neighborhoods, rather than in clinics and laboratories. "Researchers should *experience* the experiences of families studied" just as cultural anthropologists do.

The conference drew up a list of "ten most important projects for research" which included: the effect on children of changing patterns of family life, such as the increase in the divorce rate; varying family practices in rearing children in different racial, economic, and regional groups; factors involved in juvenile delinquency "starting with parents before children are born"; the economic basis of family support of children; factors associated with the causes of congenital malformations. Others stressed as important included care of children with rheumatic fever; causes of cerebral palsy and care of children suffering from this handicap; benefits to expectant mothers and newborn infants; group care of preschool children in day care centers and nursery schools.

Other recommendations were: appointment of a research advisory committee to the bureau to advise on a national program of research; assistance from the bureau to research centers in selecting important areas of work; provision for grants to "non-federal agencies," such as universities, child research centers, or communities for research in the field; an annual or semiannual review of research in progress and an evaluation of research needs; and a year book of facts about child life to be published by the Children's Bureau.

Transcriptions—A series of fourteen transcribed fifteen-minute programs, which give an informal, human presentation of various aspects of child care, are available through Community Chests and Councils. They are a selection of the most popular interviews in a radio series "The Inquiring Parent", originally broadcast over WMCA in New York City by Dr. Luther Woodward, field consultant for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Price schedules may be secured by writing to the Public Relations Department, Community Chests and Councils, 155 East 44 Street, New York 17.

YOUTH

At the annual National Recreation Congress (see November *Survey Midmonthly*, page 319) the point was repeatedly made that recreation for girls and women is neglected. In particular, the girl just too young for high school seems often to be "pigeon-holed" as far as planned programs are concerned. Recreation leaders were urged to develop radio and other publicity programs comparable to the strong support given boys' programs by such organizations as the American Legion.

Girl Scouts—The general inadequacy of girls' programs was stressed by Attorney General Tom C. Clark in an address opening the annual fund drive of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York in October. Objective of this campaign is $350,000, of which $50,000 is earmarked to extend scouting activities in several congested "trouble areas" throughout the city.

Waiting lists of girls who want to join Scout troops but lack leaders, sponsors, or meeting places were reported at the annual convention of the Girl Scout National Council at Long Beach, California, in November. Despite the fact that scout membership—1,250,000—is at an all time high, "more women, and men, too, are needed to help girls find the fun and citizenship training of scouting—and to share the fun with them," according to Mrs. C. V. Ferguson, national president.

Major emphasis during the discussions was given to the problem of recruiting additional adult leaders (only one half of one percent of adult scout officials are paid personnel); financing; extension of membership; and additional participation by the girls themselves in broad planning of their activities. Relevant to this last point, 200 of the 1,000 participants in the convention were teen-age senior scouts.

Highlights of the "plan of work" adopted for the next two years included: helping girls of the United

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States understand the importance of being part of a national and world movement as well as to develop more resourcefulness through an expanded program of outdoor activities. One particular project will involve special collaboration with the girls of Brazil and Canada in connection with the biennial world convention of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides to be held at Cooperstown, New York, next August.

Mrs. Paul T. Kammerer, Jr., chairman of the national executive committee, pointed out in her report that the Girl Scout organization with its far-flung membership has the opportunity to move "toward a solution of the world's most pressing problems: the ability of great diverse groups to live harmoniously together." During the past year, it was reported, the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, a Scout project, has devoted the greater part of its expenditures—$59,466—to the promotion of Girl Scouting and Girl Guiding throughout the world by means of international encampments, conferences, and the exchange of trained personnel.

Achievements in race relations reported by Mrs. Ferguson included: election of a Negro girl to the presidency of the Senior Planning Board of the Girl Scout organization in St. Louis, Missouri; participation of all senior girl scouts, regardless of race, in a joint project of editing the *Leaders' Bulletin,* a scout publication, in Richmond, Virginia.

In recognition of the international importance of food, eight of the thirty new proficiency badges available to the girls, will be for achievement in agriculture, such as home gardening or fruit raising. Other new badges can be earned in such fields as community life, health and safety, and international friendship.

To cover increased costs of operation, it was decided to increase membership dues from 50 cents to $1. Under another amendment, the organization adopted as the official name, "Girl Scouts of the United States of America."

Camp Fire Girls— The importance of preparing young people for world citizenship was also stressed at the annual national council meeting of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., in Kansas City, in November. Declared Mrs. James C. Parker, national president, "When we help girls discover their own individual capacities, to understand the things of the spirit, we prepare them for the kind of living and thinking which this world needs, whether they become mothers, leaders in our towns or cities, or participants in solving the problems of the world."

Martha F. Allen, national director, reported that twenty-one new councils were organized last year, a new high in the organization's history. She stressed the need to recruit good professional personnel "as the program is no better than the leadership provided."

New Law— The Oregon legislature during its last session authorized a joint interim committee on youth and youth guidance. The committee will hold public hearings and make necessary surveys on the problems of youth in the state, and will report to the 1949 legislative assembly. Special consideration will be given to recommendations submitted by the joint interim committee on juvenile delinquency to the 1947 legislature.

Mental Health

Acute awareness of the staggering problem of mental illness in the country and the world today, and a dedication to the continuing battle against community inertia and lack of funds and personnel, characterized the annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., held in New York City in November. Highlighted in the meeting were the discussions of the coming International Congress on Mental Health. The gathering was fittingly dedicated to the memory of Dr. James S. Plant (see October *Survey Midmonthly,* page 292) who had played a major role in planning the program.

One recurrent theme was the importance of adequately interpreting to the public, in terms the layman can understand, the potentialities for human happiness and international peace implicit in an adequate mental health program. It is of little use, Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, vice-president of the committee, pointed out, to prepare "splendidly rendered paragraphs" which the reader will not grasp. He suggested that mental hygiene publicity might well borrow from the radio industry the technique of checking not only whether a message is transmitted, but also whether it is being correctly received. Legislators will not act to change laws or appropriate additional funds until public pressure forces them to do so. Mental hygiene personnel might well spend 6 percent of their time on publicity, he said.

Mental Health Act

Reporting on the beginning made by the states in setting up preventive mental health services under the National Mental Health Act of 1946 Dr. George Stevenson, the committee's medical director, said that several communities have been unable to set up clinics for lack of personnel to staff them. Congress during its last session appropriated $3,000,000 in grants-in-aid to the states for these preventive services, as well as $1,250,000 to the U. S. Public Health Service for training of personnel and $400,000 for research. The committee is encouraging states to use the funds available to them in grants-in-aid to train personnel even at the cost of postponing the opening of clinics.

Under the limited appropriation for training, several training centers have been unable to get funds from the Public Health Service. The Commonwealth Fund has been providing the funds to keep these centers going, according to Dr. Stevenson, but cannot continue this aid indefinitely.

Figures

According to latest estimates, about 8,000,000 people in the United States —one out of seventeen—suffer from some form of mental illness. Nearly 300,000 were admitted to mental hospitals last year, 50,000 more than in 1944. The yearly cost of this hospitalization is nearly $500,000,000. In view of these figures, the congressional appropriation of $400,000 for research in this field contrasts strangely with the nearly $30,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for the control and cure of plant and animal disease.

Mental hospitals alone need an estimated 14,357 psychiatrists in addition to the 4,428 now available, 47,000 new psychiatric nurses, and 10,000 psychiatric social workers. At least 1,400 full time community clinics are necessary for an adequate preventive program. Only 688 are now in operation, including those in the Veterans Administration. Twenty-five states and other vast areas have no clinics at all.

In Terms of People

Dr. Sol W. Ginsburg, chairman of the committee on social issues of the

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Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, brought these abstract figures down to a personal and human focus by an analysis of the 2,000 letters appealing for aid received by the committee and its local societies as a result of newspaper publicity. The letters were prompted by publication in Mary Haworth's widely syndicated newspaper column of a letter asking for psychiatric aid together with her referral to the committee.

These letters, according to Dr. Ginsburg, constituted a moving revelation of the extent of mental illness and the dearth of facilities for psychiatric care. Few of the letters were from crackpots; most of them came from high school or college graduates. Problems indicated ran the gamut of usual psychiatric practice, including neuroses, psychoses, alcoholism.

Sixty-two percent of the writers did not know where to look for psychiatric aid, 26 percent could not afford specialists' fees. The stigma of mental illness was a recurring theme. Many wrote that they were unwilling to discuss their problems with anyone in the local community for fear of possible gossip. Wrote one, "I would not like to talk to my doctor about this. In a small town things get around so." A lack of knowledge of social agencies in the community was indicated in many letters asking for educational and vocational advice, marriage counseling, and help with children's behavior problems.

All these letters were answered, but only too often merely to say, "there are no psychiatrists near you"; "there is no clinic in your part of the state"; "you'll have to go a little way across the state line."

Cooperation

Of considerable interest was the session on constructing the forces in the church, where clergyman and psychiatrist sought to find a common ground for cooperation between their fields, and to demarcate unique functions.

The Reverend Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia, pointed out that the church deals to a far greater degree than is generally realized with the same human problems as the psychiatrist — guilt, frustration, inadequacy, fear. The clergyman, however, must recognize that he is not a psychiatrist and does not need to be one. He should have sufficient training in mental hygiene to be able to recognize the signs of emotional stress and to refer the emotionally ill to appropriate agencies for treatment.

The church with its sense of fellowship and privilege of service can help people to get away from hurtful feelings of infantilism and self-love to more healthy attitudes of good will and sacrifice, Dr. Adams pointed out. Insecure people can learn through the church to find their own place in the greater pattern of life. The church also has a preventive role to play. Its spiritual guidance should begin with little children and with parents before children are born, in order to "grow the kind of people" who will not have to consult psychiatrists.

The psychiatrist, on the other hand, can give the clergyman a better understanding of mental illness and can effect cures beyond the church's reach.

Dr. Erich Lindemann, associate professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, sounded a note of caution, pointing out that an underestimation of the complexities of the problem of cooperation between the two fields might defeat its own ends. Representatives of even such related fields as anthropology, sociology, and psychiatry often find it very difficult in joint conferences to agree on a common set of basic assumptions or even a common terminology, he said.

The problem of understanding between clergyman is further complicated by the differing frames of reference within which each functions. For example, the traditional mores handed down in various religious faiths for meeting the major crises of life such as bereavement sometimes occasion an overlapping or even a clash between clergyman and psychiatrist. Dr. Lindemann cited cases where people, who had been assisted by psychiatry to make fairly rapid recovery from severe bereavement, found themselves "through with grief too soon" in the opinion of the community.

Psychiatrists in their work should take into consideration the values of the church as representative of the community, in Dr. Lindemann's opinion. Clergymen should exercise caution against premature utilization of psychiatric techniques. Both groups should work together on particular problems and postpone judgment on the limits of each other's practice.

Hospitals

We must approach the problem of improving our mental hospitals through reducing their isolation from the community, according to Dr. Stevenson. "Many states go on the principle that a solution to their problems depends solely on adequate appropriations for maintenance and building. But . . . the shortages of staff all too frequently are not due to low salaries, but to lack of opportunity to do a psychiatric job of which they can be proud. . . . The solution to these problems will be found in destroying institutional isolation either by complete reorganization or by the more gradual process of building bridges between our mental hospitals, where most psychiatry is practiced; and the community, where the health of the public is being maintained and breakdowns prevented and where illness begins."

These bridges include child guidance programs, social service to patients during hospitalization and while convalescing, the development of techniques and routines for vocational rehabilitation of recovered patients, and the use of volunteers in hospitals.

Stressing the importance of preparing discharged patients for suitable jobs, Dr. Stevenson termed it "astounding that so little advantage has been taken of the Barden-LaFollette Act under which the federal government will pay half the costs for vocational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped." He reported that the committee's division of rehabilitation is assisting with a program at the Norwich State Hospital, Connecticut, and the Brooklyn State Hospital, N. Y.

The use of volunteers in mental hospitals has a double value, according to Dr. Stevenson, as the volunteer not only gives much needed service to patients, but also carries back to the community a better understanding of the hospital's needs. Several hospitals, particularly the Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons, New Jersey, have "well conceived and executed volunteer programs," he said.

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Prices and Social Agencies

"Low-income families and families on relief allowances cannot economize by giving up steak," said Dorothy C. Kahn, in a report before the delegate body of the Welfare Council of New York City on November 19, and, by the same token, "not many social agencies have luxuries in their operating budgets which can be sacrificed to meet the cost of necessities." Attended by 400 lay and professional representatives of the council's member agencies, the meeting was devoted to a discussion of rising costs and the consequent effect on social agencies and their clients.

In her report as executive director of the council, Miss Kahn told the delegates that a recent survey of 134 member agencies had shown that the rise in operating expenditures for 1947 had exceeded the rise in income in that year by 8 percent. And twenty-five percent of these agencies had had to curtail the volume of regular service or discontinue some type of service. Other agencies had attempted to close the gap by increasing fees, drawing on reserve funds, or making special appeals to individual supporters.

A joint long range program of cooperative buying for institutions, was suggested as an economy measure by Mrs. Frederick M. Heimerdinger, board member of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Such a plan, she said, would make it possible to invite competitive bidding for large quantity purchases. Her observation was that salaries were the least controllable item in agency budgets and that consideration should be given to ways of avoiding staff turnover. Specifically, she felt that better job descriptions were called for.

This point was amplified by Donald S. Howard, president of the AASW, who suggested that, in spite of austere conditions, it had been found in overseas programs that "with good people you can make something out of nothing." Mr. Howard laid great emphasis on the importance of having competent personnel and giving them freedom to use imagination, and opportunity to participate in agency planning. He urged that community agencies—both public and private—do more planning together, and that the resources for research be strengthened, so that services could be made more effective.

During the discussion, John H. Moore, assistant director of the National Social Welfare Assembly, made the point that the situation of New York City would seem not to be typical of the country as a whole, since CCC, Inc. figures showed generally higher appropriations to local agencies. Mr. Moore reported that, according to CCC budgeting studies, appropriations for 1947 were 11.1 percent higher than 1946, 68 percent higher than for 1941, and 81 percent higher than the average for 1935-1939.

CCC further states that reports submitted to date indicate that local chests will raise from 3 to 5 percent more for 1948 than the total raised for 1947. Since 6 percent of the 1947 money was for non-local appeals, chiefly the USO, CCC estimates that chest appropriations to local agencies for 1948 will be 5 to 10 percent higher than for 1947.

About People

The departure from the Veterans Administration of General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans affairs, and of Major General Paul R. Hawley, medical director, leaves "large shoes for their successors to fill," comments a *New York Times* editorial. General Bradley, who has for the past two years so ably met the Herculean problems of reorganizing VA into an effective organization for meeting the needs of nearly eighteen and a half million World War II veterans, has been named Chief of Staff of the Army to replace General Dwight Eisenhower, when the latter assumes the presidency of Columbia University early next year. Selected to replace General Bradley on January 1 is Carl Raymond Gray, railroad executive and former major general in charge of wartime transportation in the European Theater.

General Hawley, who deserves great credit for building up the VA medical services from a medical "backwater" to its present high standard, has resigned to return to private practice.

Indicative of General Bradley's effectiveness in administering the GI bill of rights are: the two million veterans enrolled in schools and colleges; one half million in on-the-job training; nearly one million who have had loans guaranteed; four hundred thousand disabled veterans in school or receiving on-the-job training under the vocational rehabilitation program; the adjudication of nearly four million compensation claims. One major problem on which VA is now making headway is the administration of the $4,000,000,000 worth of National Service Life Insurance policies written during military service.

General Hawley, working closely with General Bradley, successfully enlisted the cooperation of the best doctors and hospitals in the country in reorganizing VA's medical services. Brooking no political interference with his objectives, General Hawley made major changes in the medical program. He broadened clinical treatment, set up a system whereby veterans could be treated by private physicians at government expense, and brought many distinguished doctors into VA service as part time consultants.

However, as Dr. Howard A. Rusk points out in the *New York Times*, "myriad problems still remain unsolved." Mr. Gray, the new administrator, is a "big business" man, according to Dr. Rusk, "with the high level executive experience needed to administer the world's biggest insurance business, and biggest medical business."

Another resignation from VA is that of Dr. Donald A. Covalt, who has been serving as chief of the VA physical medicine rehabilitation service. He goes to the New York University School of Medicine as associate professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation and head of its rehabilitation service. His successor is Dr. A. Ray Dawson, who has been serving in VA's branch office in Richmond.

Dr. Paul B. Magnuson has been appointed as acting chief of VA's professional services to succeed the late Brigadier General Elliott C. Cutler. On leave from his job as chairman of the department of bone and joint surgery at Northwestern University, Dr. Magnuson came to VA in 1945 as acting chief of the Research and Education Service. He helped set up the dean's committee program which links VA hospitals with the nation's best medical centers.

Health Commissioner

Dr. Harry S. Mustard, director of the School of Public Health at Columbia University, was appointed health commissioner of New York City in November, following the retirement of Dr. Israel Weinstein. Dr.

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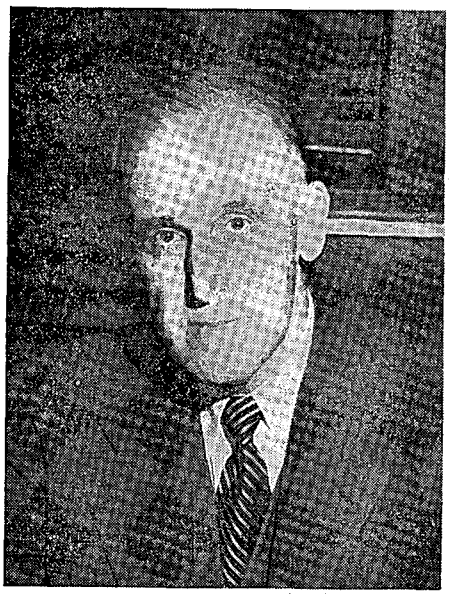

Philip Weinstein

DR. HARRY S. MUSTARD

Mustard has had broad professional experience, both as a private practitioner and as a health officer in city and state health departments, and with the U.S. Public Health Service. He has studied health problems in many states, in South and Central America, and in Great Britain. Before coming to Columbia, Dr. Mustard was professor of preventive medicine at New York University. He had formerly held the post of associate professor of public health administration at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health; and had served as director of the eastern health district of Baltimore, the first administrative, research, and teaching district established jointly by a university and a city health department.

President of the American Public Health Association in 1946, he has also served as a member of the board of scientific directors of the international health division of the Rockefeller Foundation and as a member of the public health committee of the Commonwealth Fund. From 1941 to 1943, he edited the *American Journal of Public Health.*

In accepting the appointment, Dr. Mustard declared his intention of building a department which could serve as a bridge between the vast amount of scientific knowledge accumulated in recent decades and the people who need it. He is particularly interested, he said, "in a wider development of public health service on a neighborhood basis."

Since taking office, Dr. Mustard has requested a minimum appropriation of $1,250,000 for the expansion of facilities for the tuberculous. He reported that 1,850 people suffering from a "highly infectious" type of the disease were living outside of hospitals for lack of bed space. He has also called for an expanded program of public education on the symptoms and treatment of cancer, and more clinic and hospital facilities for handling cancer cases.

Welfare Commissioner

New welfare commissioner of new York City is Benjamin Fielding, former license commissioner, who was appointed to the job in October following the resignation of Edward E. Rhatigan.

Schools

Leonard W. Mayo, dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University, has been named vice-president of the university to take charge of its $20,000,000 development program. In this new assignment, according to President Winfred G. Leutner, Dean Mayo will be "responsible to the president and the board of trustees for the continued study of the needs of the university and of its several colleges and schools, for the development of new sources of support, for public relations, [and] for the direction of the 'continuous financial program.'"

Dean Mayo, who was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at the annual meeting last April, will preside at the 75th annual meeting of the International Conference of Social Work next year. He has been a frequent contributor to *Survey Midmonthly.*

Two new appointments have been made to the Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work of the University of Louisville. Howell V. Williams has been named as dean to succeed John J. Cronin, now dean at the School of Social Work at the University of Connecticut. Sylvia R. Jacobson has been appointed associate professor, to initiate a training program in psychiatric social work.

New dean of the School of Social Welfare at the University of California is Milton Chernin.

Florence Peterson has been appointed director of the Carola Woerishoffer graduate department of social economy and social research at Bryn Mawr College.

Paul Simon is now on the faculty of the University of Illinois School of Social Work. He will develop group work training as an integral part of the school's curricula.

At George Williams College in Chicago, Hugh Allen has been appointed director of supervised field work, to replace Harvie Boorman who has resigned to become secretary of the Pennsylvania YMCA. Louis de Boer, educational secretary of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, will teach a course in principles and methods of personal guidance.

Edmund G. Burbank, former supervisor of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, is now an assistant professor on the faculty of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Alan Bookman has succeeded him as supervisor of the society.

After a year's stay in Sweden, Thorsten Sellin, member of the board of the Public Charities Association of Philadelphia, has resumed his duties as chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. While in Sweden, Mr. Sellin served as visiting professor at the universities of Upsala and Stockholm and as consultant to the Swedish Penal Laws Commission in the preparation of the new Swedish Penal Code.

Officers

The American Heart Association has appointed Dr. Charles A. R. Connor as medical director to succeed Dr. David R. Rutstein, who resigned to become professor of preventive medicine at the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Connor has served as instructor in medicine at New York University since 1935, and was named associate physician in cardiovascular diseases and assistant chief of the cardiovascular clinic at New York's Lenox Hill Hospital in 1946.

The American Cancer Society has named Dr. Charles S. Cameron as acting medical and scientific director, following the resignation of Dr. A. W. Oughterson. Dr. Cameron came to the society in 1946 as assistant medical and scientific director.

New president of the National Council on Rehabilitation is Dr. Henry H. Kessler, chairman of the council on industrial health of the American Medical Association and consultant in orthopedics and prosthesis service to the FSA Office of Rehabilitation.

H. Earle Correvont, director of the state vocational rehabilitation division

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in Michigan, is the new president of the National Rehabilitation Association.

Franklin I. Harbach, director of the Houston Settlement Association, in Houston, Texas, has been elected president of the National Federation of Settlements, Inc.

Lilace Reid Barnes, member of the foreign division of the national board of the YWCA, was elected president of the World's Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations at an international meeting of the organization in Hangchow, China, in October. Miss Barnes, who will serve for a four-year term, is a director of Lake Forest College in Illinois.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, associate chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, was inducted as president of the American Public Health Association at its October meeting. The first woman to hold this office since the APHA was founded seventy-five years ago, Dr. Eliot is also chief medical consultant of the UN's International Children's Emergency Fund.

New Jobs

Leon T. Stern, secretary of the penal affairs committee of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, has been named to the Public Service Institute Board in the State Department of Public Instruction. The board, which is unpaid, was created by the legislature during the last session to provide in-service training for state and local officials in public administration. It is also responsible for prescribing the qualifications of specialists, teachers, and other personnel employed by the superintendent of public instruction to carry out the training program.

Professor E. M. Jellinek, director of the section of studies on alcohol of Yale University, has been appointed a member of the commission on religion and health of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The National Health Council, which is expanding its program of service to local and state health councils, has appointed S. S. Lifson, former health education consultant to the U. S. Public Health Service, as assistant director of community organization. Mr. Lifson's work will involve helping local, county and state health councils to broaden the scope of their services, and stimulating the formation of needed new councils. In his work with with the Public Health Service, Mr. Lifson assisted in an educational program for malaria control in the southern states. Previously he served as health education consultant and research assistant in the Astoria School health study in New York.

Ronald H. C. Cooper has been appointed executive director of the Council of Social Agencies of Calgary in Alberta, Canada.

New executive director of the National Federation of Settlements is John McDowell, assistant and associate secretary of the federation since 1944. The appointment was made at the request of Lillie M. Peck, executive secretary, who wished to be relieved of the increasing load of administrative responsibilties.

Virginia Lee Amos, for the past seven years field representative in the midwest area for the Family Service Association of America, has been appointed director of the field service. Before joining the FSAA staff, Miss Amos served with the Family Service Society of Richmond, Virginia, the Social Service Bureau in Princeton, and the Family Society of Philadelphia.

The American Red Cross has appointed Dr. Frank E. Wilson as administrator of medical services to succeed the late Dr. Courtney Smith, who was killed in a plane crash last June. Dr. Wilson has been deputy administrator of the services since joining the Red Cross staff in 1946.

The Reverend Robert Brown of the Archdiocese of New York has been named national director of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. Last August, Father Brown served as Catholic chaplain with the United States delegation of Scouts and leaders at its Sixth World Scout Jamboree in France.

R. Clyde White, professor of public welfare at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, has been granted a leave of absence to serve as director of statistics and chief public welfare consultant for the Greater Boston Health and Welfare Survey.

International

Katherine Kendall, formerly with the International Cooperation Service of the U. S. Children's Bureau, has been named special consultant to UN, to conduct an international study on social work training. The study will be used by UN's Social Commission in planning how a long term welfare training program may be established and a system of international fellowships set up.

Nina Ridenour, assistant executive secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, has been granted leave of absence to serve as executive officer of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene and as director of the newly established division on world affairs of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. She will organize United States participation in the International Congress on Mental Hygiene and will go to London next year to assist in final plans for the congress.

Heading up the organization of study commissions in the northeastern area of the United States is Marian McBee, head of the S.C.A.A. mental hygiene department.

Dr. Karl M. Bowman, medical superintendent of the Langley Porter Clinic in San Francisco, is in China for a three months stay to assist in setting up the National Neuropsychiatric Institute of Nanking, under the auspices of UN's World Health Organization. The new institute is to serve as a psychiatric training and research center for all of China.

Legal Aid

Florence M. Kelley has been appointed attorney-in-charge of the criminal courts branch of the Legal Aid Society. The first woman to hold the post, Miss Kelley served from 1938 to 1942 as assistant district attorney in New York County and is now a member of the law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett.

Conservation

Dr. William Menninger, medical director of the Menninger Sanitarium in Topeka, Kansas, has been appointed to the committee on human resources of the Army-Navy Joint Research and Development Board. The board has been organized to study such subjects as atomic energy, petroleum, transportation, and human resources, with a view to conservation for national security.

Comments the October 15 *Newsletter* from the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene: "It is encouraging to know that the insights of psychiatry are being recognized in fundamental national planning, a development long overdue."

Adviser

The American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers has appointed Madeleine Lay as educational secre-

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tary. She will act as advisor to schools of social work and to social work departments of universities in setting up standard curricula for the training of psychiatric social workers. The work has been made possible by a grant from the Commonwealth Fund.

Miss Lay's work in reviewing curricula in psychiatric social work is of particular importance, according to Margaret Hogan, president of the association, in view of the estimated need for 4,000 more psychiatric social workers in the country, and the increasing demand from schools for advice in setting up training programs for these workers. At present, fifteen schools of social work carry approved courses for a psychiatric social work major and fourteen additional schools have applications pending.

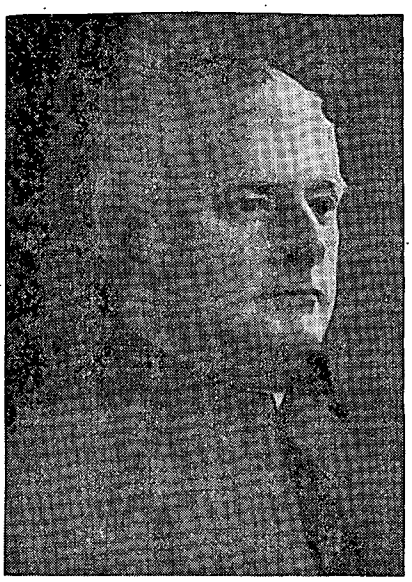
Miss Lay, who served most recently as consultant on child welfare in UNRRA's Poland mission, was previously on the teaching staff of the New York School of Social Work and of the Chicago School of Social Administration, where she was responsible for psychiatric social work at Billings Hospital.

Music Therapy

Dr. R. C. Williams, assistant surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, has been named executive chairman of the board of directors of Music Research Foundation of Silver Spring, Maryland. Founded in 1944 as a non-profit organization for the study of the therapeutic use of music in the treatment of mental disease, the foundation has conducted pioneer work in the controlled application of music at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington. A system of fellowships and subsidies will be used for its continuing research program.

Loaned

Dr. R. R. Sayers, medical director of the U. S. Public Health Service has been granted leave of absence without pay to serve as chairman of the medical board recently set up by the trustees of the Welfare and Retirement Fund of the United Mine Workers of America. His work will include advising the trustees on health and medical problems and assisting public health authorities, coal operators, and unions in carrying out the recommendations of the medical survey of the bituminous coal industry issued last spring by Rear Admiral Joel T. Bonne. This assignment is in line with the Public Health Service policy of making expert personnel available to official and non-profit agencies to assist with the development of new health programs.



Pach

The Right Reverend Robert F. Keegan, outstanding leader in the field of social welfare and executive director of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York for twenty-seven years, died in November in New York. He left a living memorial in the growth and success of the two hundred-odd social agencies which make up the Catholic Charities. He was appointed to the directorship in 1920 by the late Patrick Cardinal Hayes, who had originally conceived and planned the network of welfare agencies.

As secretary for charities to the Cardinal, and later as a leader in social welfare, Monsignor Keegan actively maintained that social justice must permeate the economic order.

He took very definite stands on many controversial issues, advocating, among other proposals, public works, unemployment insurance. In 1936 he urged the reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and defended the New Deal philosophy, declaring that a government ministering to the needs of a nation "must steer by the lodestar of the Constitution as a living thing."

In an eulogy delivered at the solemn high mass for Monsignor Keegan, Bishop Bryan J. McEntegart declared that "under Msgr. Keegan's dynamic leadership a new spirit of unity was infused into our manifold Catholic agencies. . . . Gradually services were expanded . . . standards rose constantly to a higher level. . . . High peaks of achievement stand out in the new fields of mental hygiene, of probation, of training for social work, and of youth counseling. . . . "

His influence extended beyond the field of Catholic welfare to such cooperative undertakings as the formation of the Welfare Council of the City of New York and of the Greater New York Fund. He served as president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in 1933, and of the National Conference of Social Work in 1935, and as wartime chairman of the board of National Catholic Community Service.

Retired

Dr. Kendall Emerson will retire on January 1 as managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, after nearly twenty years of service. He will be succeeded by Dr. James E. Perkins, deputy commissioner of the New York State Department of Health.

Dr. Emerson was awarded the NTA's Trudeau Medal last June, for notable accomplishment in the tuberculosis field. The citation paid tribute to his contributions in the developing of the association's program to the point where it "occupies a place of honor and leadership." The number of local societies affiliated with NTA doubled during his directorship. There are now 3,000 affiliations, covering every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Resigned

Dorothy Richardson has resigned as program director of the USO division of the National YWCA, to do graduate study. She was succeeded by Mrs. Louise Cochran who will serve as program director until the termination of USO. In her work, Miss Richardson played a prominent role in the division training program and in the work of USO's inter-agency program committee.

Katherine G. Ecob has resigned as executive secretary of the state committee on mental hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

As a member of the SCAA staff for twenty-one years, Miss Ecob devised the program adopted by the State and National Selective Service for screening out emotionally disturbed draftees. Recently she assisted the Veterans Administration in working out a plan for the utilization of community mental hygiene clinics on a part time basis for the treatment of mentally ill veterans. She will continue as consultant to VA.

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BOOK REVIEWS

FOREST OF THE DEAD, by Ernst Weichert. Greenberg. $2.50.

FIVE CHIMNEYS; THE STORY OF AUSCHWITZ, by Olga Lengyel. Ziff Davis. $3.

BEYOND THE LAST PATH, by Eugene Weinstock. Boni and Gaer. $2.75.

THE OTHER KINGDOM, by David Rousset. Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.75.

NOTHING PARTICULARLY DISTINguishes the second and third of these four books from any number of revelations of the Nazi concentration camps, crematoria, and other adjuncts of totalitarianism. I have no grounds at all to doubt the authenticity of the facts presented by both Miss Lengyel and Mr. Weinstock. Incredible as most of these tales sound to an America which finds it difficult to see the horror even of our domestic lynchings, we have by this time come to take these sensational stories almost in stride. The first is the story of a Hungarian, his flight before the invading Nazis, and the time he spent in Buchenwald. The Lengyel story is perhaps more convincing because more personal. However, despite the personal tragedies that both books detail, they are, I fear, rather the run of a terrible mill.

Ernst Weichert rises in his "Forest of the Dead" to a stature that towers far above a mere diary of dread. This may be gathered from the author's epilogue, in which he states that he has written "to the dead—in memory, to the living—in shame, to those to come—in warning." I have no hesitance in saying that "Forest of the Dead" is a classic in its field. It tells the story of Johannes, a quiet, retiring writer, and the months he spent and the sights he saw in the infamous Buchenwald concentration camp.

Beneath the horrors which he rather rarely describes, and then only as a background to the spiritual agonies of the inmates, dwells a deep compassion for his fellow sufferers, a damning contempt for the insane philosophy of master-racism and, more profoundly still, a belief in God and the supremacy of spiritual values. He manifests a deep shame for his fellow Germans who were brutalized. He is confused and confounded that the two worlds of Nazi brutality and German humaneness could spring from the same people. "They spoke the same language," he says. "They had sat once at the feet of the same-God. . . . They were one people, not divided by wealth or property, by serving God or idols, or by two languages or two religions, or by two basic natures. But this people was torn in two by nothing more than a political dogma, a paper calf set up on high for adoration; and reverence or contempt for it determined whether one was to climb the ladder of all honors or be thrown into the arms of Moloch, raped, tortured, sacrificed and blotted out from life and memory."

Johannes found, through the weary months, that his faith in God was tottering but, as he looked about him and saw the courage, the strength of character, even the kindness, existing among his fellow prisoners, he was brought back to realize that such things cannot be killed, that they were the ultimate values that would sooner or later bring nazism crashing down even in the eyes of some deluded Germans.

Further, the unmistakable warning is contained in the book that human nature still has within itself—and will have—the dread capability of plunging again into such depths.

The human element of the concentration camps is rather snowed under in the Rousset book by a confusing wealth of detail on the hierarchial set-up of the camps. In fact, the nomenclature is so confusing that the preface by Ramon Guthrie includes a long list of *Unterschutzhäftlingsführers, Blockführers,* and *Kaposes.* Further, much of the story is taken up by the intrigues which festered among these various overseers, wardens, and other minor officials. The whole thing is a little confusing, particularly when one realizes that a great number of the jailers were themselves prisoners in the concentration camps. Rousset does not make quite clear to the average reader the willingness of these special prisoners to inflict torture on their fellow prisoners. As in not a few of these concentration camp books, we are told from time to time that the Communists in the camps were not infrequently the most noble figures under suffering and torture.

Of the four books here surveyed, Rousset's is by far the least important and the least moving.

HAROLD C. GARDINER, S.J.
Literary Editor, AMERICA

UNION-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION: EXPERIENCE IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY, by Kurt Braun. Brookings Institution. $3.

ALMOST DAILY, IN HIS OFFICIAL capacity, this reviewer receives postcards from college students who ask for all the documents and declarations of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union dealing with the question now currently under debate: "Should the government require arbitration of labor disputes in all basic industries?" Sometimes the more ingenious student works out a dozen involved questions, the hoped-for answers to which would create for him a ready-made thesis.

Henceforth, Kurt Braun's meaty, sober, and authoritative study will be my resource and recommended reading reference for such requests. For this book shows that taking sides about compulsory arbitration is really dodging the main issue of working out during long years and jointly by labor and management the procedures whereby the deadlock of compulsory arbitration and government intervention can be avoided.

The author carefully defines union-management cooperation. After an analysis of the peculiarities of the clothing industry, he traces the growth of collective bargaining and union-management cooperation therein and examines each area (wages, employment conditions, trade practices, sales promotion and welfare) in which cooperation has operated. Then he evaluates the results obtained, and makes some cautious forecasts.

Some minor factual errors need correction and probably the author has already noted them for the next edition. This is the more necessary because the official convention records of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers

(Continued on page 359)

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,754 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Community Service to Camps and Hospitals, Relief to Prisoners of War, International Activities, Disaster Prepardedness and Relief, Nursing Services, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Blood Donor Service, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and College Units.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the improvement of social and living conditions—Ralph G. Hurlin, Acting General Director 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Administration, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3. Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Malcolm Van Zandt, President; Stanley deJ. Osborne, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49th Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park; Co-Sponsor School Settlement, 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn; Lafayette Community Center, Sumner and Lafayette Streets, Brooklyn.

BOYS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoyscluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Amory Houghton, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $1.00 a year.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY — 1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $3.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Allan Hurst, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Hornbein, Director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th Street, Philip Houtz, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindebaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., David Mahler, director. Chicago area: 58 E. Washington, Gene Pollick, director. Los Angeles area: 747 So. Hill St., Albert J. Silverman, director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 39 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Acting Medical Director, Mary Steichen, M.D.

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Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir. Robt. R. Hannum, Dir. of Vocational Placement.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Joe R. Hoffer, Director.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 82 N. High. St., Columbus, Ohio; Leonard W. Mayo, President, Cleveland, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 75th Annual Meeting, April 17-23, 1948, Atlantic City, N. J.

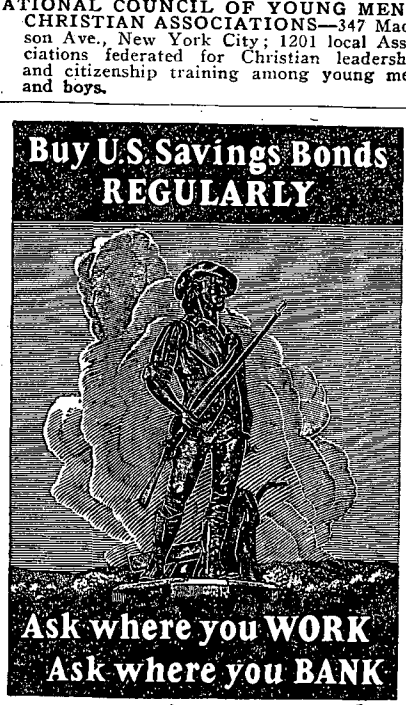
Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowery, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; S. D. Gershovitz, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHA's, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1201 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.



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and the ILGWU are quoted for 1944, while both unions met in 1947, three months before this book was published, and brought the record up to date. The membership of the ILGWU is 25 percent higher than the figure given. And although the women's garment industry is small scale, the "90,000" employers under contract should be one tenth of that number.

In this book, there is neither hoopla nor platitudes about a permanent *identity* of interest between employer and employe in the clothing industry. Mr. Braun has been at great pains to consult the record and to talk to government agencies, management, and unions. He has not forgotten the bitter conflicts which preceded union recognition by the employers. He recognizes that a depression might see a revival of the old civil war of strikes and lockouts over the respective shares in a diminishing production pie.

Yet the record shows that it can be done—that farsighted management and trade unions can in a complex, small scale, seasonal industry find a *community* of interest to their mutual benefit and also to the great benefit of the public. Cooperation can never be the child of government compulsion. Voluntary mutual understanding alone can be its sire. The book deserves wide and serious study.

Educational Director MARK STARR
ILGWU.

COMMUNITIES

(Continued from page 343)

traffic accidents this year; it's time someone paid attention to traffic safety in our block."

"We are the forgotten street, the cleaning wagons never come around."

"We want new houses we can afford to live in."

"We like it here and want to stay, but not in these shacks. I'll run away from here just as soon as my husband gets a raise, though my grandmother and I were born around here."

"My house was condemned seven years ago and I am still living in it. Sure, there is a crack in the wall as big as your fist and the wind blows through the cracks around the doors, but the rent is cheap."

"You could rebuild our block easily, without making anybody move, only four families live in it."

At the final meeting of the Neighborhood Planning Conference on May 27, 1947, over three hundred delegates and interested individuals attended. The committees made reports which included the following suggestions:

Washington Avenue, which has railroad tracks running above ground, should be depressed, with the rails placed underground.

A street alongside an express and freight highway should be turned into a buffer strip as a playground to protect the residents in the nearby streets.

Ronaldson Cemetery, unused for years, should be moved and a play field should replace it.

Dozens of play streets should be blocked off.

A school should be turned into a community center with special attention to preschool children. Tot lots should be set up for the very little ones.

Four square blocks, the most dilapidated, should be designated for a redevelopment project to serve as model to educate the neighbors on the value of planned housing projects.

A new neighborhood was envisaged by those who live in it. Should these recommendations be voted on? "Not tonight," said one of the neighbors. "Let us hold a series of hearings," he proposed. "First spread these recommendations on paper and distribute them. Send out a call to all those interested to come to open town meetings and let them voice their opinions."

Three such open hearings were held during June with an average of thirty in attendance. These miniature town meetings brought new and concrete suggestions, which were incorporated in the final recommendations.

When the City Planning Commission was approached for a hearing, there was an immediate and pleased response. The date set was August 13, 1947. Fifty neighbors from South Philadelphia appeared on a very hot and humid afternoon.

They made clear their opinions and concerns, and the final draft of their plans was placed in the hands of Edward Hopkinson, chairman of the commission. Further meetings of the commission with the representatives of the South Philadelphia area were arranged to provide for more detailed and careful consideration of the recommendations. Two years of self-preparation had produced an informed, actively interested group of citizens who had taken the first step in cooperation between the planners and those planned for.

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GROUP WORKER, male, single, M.S.W. desires position with progressive, non-sectarian agency or institution. Available now. 8660 Survey.

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WORKERS WANTED

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, San Mateo County, (suburban San Francisco) recently organized, has opening for psychiatric social worker, preferably with administrative experience; beginning salary $4000. to $4500. Unusual professional opportunity in keenly interested cooperative community. Apply immediately by telegram or airmail to Child Guidance Clinic, 1408 Howard Avenue, Burlingame, California.

SUPERINTENDENT for Home situated in suburb of large city on Eastern seaboard, caring for 25 girls either motherless or from broken homes. Would be empowered to engage three well-educated assistants. Liberal summer vacation and also school holidays. Social service training or its equivalent desirable but not necessary. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. 8663 Survey.

CASE WORKER—with M.S.S. or one year in graduate school plus experience. Excellent working conditions. Salary according to qualifications and experience. 8664 Survey.

SOCIAL WORKER, female, psychiatric, intake worker and counselor interested in rehabilitation of disabled. Opportunity to assist in developing nationally recognized program. State age, education, experience and present salary. 8662 Survey.

CASE WORKER experienced in family and children's work, especially in the latter field, for a small multiple function Jewish agency in a middle size, midwestern community. Opportunities for student supervision, community and group work-case work activities. Salary range between $3,000 and $3,800. 8661 Survey.

CASE WORKER for foster home placement and home finding. Suburb of Chicago. Bensenville Home Society, Bensenville, Illinois.

SUPERVISOR OR SENIOR CASE WORKER for small children's and family agency. Graduate training essential. Excellent salary and working conditions. Apply Family Service Society, 408 First National Bank Building, Massillon, Ohio.

CASEWORK SUPERVISOR—opportunity to work with fine young staff eager to develop. Fairly new Department, rethinking policies and program. Social Service Department of Hospital in New York City. Family, psychiatric or medical background acceptable. 8642 Survey.

CASEWORKERS for national agency with multiple service program for adjustment of foreign born in U. S.; M. S. degree required; salary range $2700-$3925; appointment within range depending on experience. Promotion opportunities. Knowledge of German or Yiddish desirable. Write or telephone United Service for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-9700.

DIRECTOR, small neighborhood center; graduate school social work; experience group work and community organization; $4000; Jewish agency serving total community; state qualifications first letter. 8657 Survey.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER to supervise Social Service Department in New Type 80-Bed State Mental Hospital. Should be graduate of School of Social Work with related experience. Salary range $3000 to $4000. Permanent position under Civil Service. Write Dr. E. E. Elder, Superintendent, Youngstown Receiving Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio.

CASEWORKER for Day Nursery operated by Family Service agency. Must have full training. Opportunity for play therapy interviews, analytic consultation, participation with trained casework staff. Complete personnel practices. Salary according qualifications: Caseworker I—$2400-$2760; Caseworker II—$2580-$3780. Write Executive Secretary, Family Service Society of St. Louis County, 107 South Meramac Avenue, Clayton 5, Missouri.

CASEWORKER. Well trained, wanted for hospital in New York City. Experience not necessary. Field Work in psychiatric, family or medical agency acceptable. Fairly new department. Emphasis on casework aspects of rehabilitation. Offers casework service to private patients on fee basis. Good supervision. Salary range $2400-$3400. 8655 Survey.

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WORKERS WANTED

DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES; neighborhood center; experience group work; graduate school social work; $3000 to $3800 depending on experience; Jewish agency serving total community; state qualifications first letter. 8658 Survey.

WANTED: A qualified psychiatric social worker for a Child Guidance Clinic in California, 100 miles from Los Angeles. Salary range, $3000 to $3500. 8659 Survey.

SUPERVISOR OF CASEWORK, for multiple service family casework agency. Interesting and challenging opportunity. Salary range $3600-$4500 annually. Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. Second Street, Miami 36, Florida.

SUPERVISOR, man or woman; 2 years training, successful experience in case work practice, at least one year experience in supervision; would supervise 2/3 time, carry about 10 cases involving complicated emotional problems; salary $3200 to $3600, depending on qualifications; interesting position in small family agency of good standards; mild climate, superb scenery; outstanding year-round recreational opportunities; write Family and Child Service, 222 Provident Building, Tacoma 2, Washington.

CASEWORKER for Protestant Children's Agency (accredited) having institutional and foster home program. Large midwestern city. Must have completed graduate training and be ready for some supervisory responsibility. Opportunity for advancement. Write giving qualifications and salary expected. 8645 Survey.

CASE WORKER. Opening for professionally trained and experienced case worker of advanced agency classification. Duties include limited case load and responsibility for special projects. Salary range $3200 to $4500. Write Jewish Social Service Bureau, 15 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

CASEWORKER who has had no less than one year's experience as a salaried person in a licensed Child Placement Agency and who is a graduate of an accredited school of social work. Excellent opportunity since this agency is newly organized. Ideal working conditions and personnel practices. Salary $2700-$3000. Send full background of education, experience to Family Service Agency, 616 W.C.U. Building, Quincy, Illinois.

SENIOR and JUNIOR CASEWORKERS wanted for home finding and adoptive studies, excellent supervision assured. Salary range—$2200 to $3000. Write to the Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR with group work training and experience in agency located in Negro-White neighborhood carrying on interracial program. Position open January 1, 1948. Write Maurice McCrackin, Findlay Street Neighborhood House, 916 Poplar Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

STENOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

CASEWORKER, woman, A.A.S.W. or equivalent, for new rapidly growing family agency. Very good opportunity for a competent worker. Salary commensurate with training and experience. Family Service of Altoona, 510 Commerce Building, Altoona, Pa.

SUPERVISOR for a Social Service Department in a large Hospital in Brooklyn. Qualifications: Academic training and experience in Supervision. Salary commensurate with experience—minimum $3580. 8635 Survey.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care Agency has two staff vacancies. Salary in accordance with professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. At least one year's graduate training required. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 855 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

CASEWORKER — SUPERVISOR — for job leading to full supervision. Position soon. Must have completed graduate training, have interest in supervision, and have had substantial casework experience in agency of high standards. Opening January 1. Family and Children's Service, Inc., 313 S. E. Second Street, Evansville, Indiana.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER (WOMAN) FOR FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. FOR INFORMATION WRITE AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, LESLIE CO., KENTUCKY.

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